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COLMAN'S



Established 1848.

ST. LOUIS, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1883.

No. 38. Vol. XXXVI

Sorgo Department.

Thousands of the readers of the RURAL WORLD will of course visit the St. Louis Fair, under the impression that they will see the latest mill and the best evaporator in use, and in this regard we hope they will not be disappointed. Many of the best mills and evaporators made in the country will be there, and in the hands of experts, too, to show not only their working but their capacity. The premiums offered are not all that we could have desired, but the best we could get, and even they will be stoutly contested for. We hope to see a good representation of all farm and factory supplies in working.

Sugar at Rio Grande, N. J.

The cane crop at Rio Grande, N. J., is very promising this year, and the manufacturers are hard at work making sugar with better prospects even than of last year. A correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune visiting their works, writes that the workmen are cutting down the stately canes, stripping off the leaves and clipping off the heads, or seed tassels, at the top. Then they tie them up in bundles, like fishing rods, and they are carted off to the buildings. The bundles are not very big, for the canes are almost as heavy as iron. The wagons do not convey the cane direct to the buildings, but to a little railway that has been built across the plantation, and there it is transferred to the cars which run directly into the buildings. There is no locomotive on the road, however. The motive power of the train is a team of mules, venerable old mules, too, for one of them bears a well authenticated army brand of 1861. Some idea of the size of this Rio Grande plantation may be formed from the knowledge that this little railway is no less than six miles long.

HISTORY OF THE PLANTATION.

It was three years ago that this place was discovered, or invented. In 1880 the first considerable amount of sorghum was raised here. There were a hundred acres of it, and the speculators paid the farmers \$15 an acre to plant and cultivate it. They only got 300 tons of cane off of the whole hundred acres, and it only produced a little over seven tons of sugar. The whole thing was a dead loss to the men that went into it. But they were not discouraged. They bought a tract of 2,300 acres of land—sand barrens—and put up a lot of buildings for working up the cane on the spot.

Last year they planted a thousand acres in sorghum, and it took sixty men sixty-two days to do it. They manured the ground with lime, to begin with, at the rate of thirty bushels to the acre. That one lime dressing will last three years, when it will need renewing. Then they put on a compost, made of muck and seaweed and mussels. Then they planted the seed, in hills three feet apart each way, and let half a dozen plants grow in a hill. It was cultivated much like corn, and soon grew up tall and robust, ten, twelve or fifteen feet high, and almost stout enough for sea gulls or mosquitoes to make their nests in its tassels.

When September came around, and the cane was cut—in time to avoid frosts, which ruin it—there were from eight to eighteen tons to the acre. Altogether they crushed in the mills here more than 6,000 tons of cane. From that they got juice enough to make about 100 tons of sugar, and 51,000 gallons of good molasses. This sold well, and paid, and the State paid a bounty of a dollar on every ton of cane and twenty dollars on every ton of sugar, making nearly \$9,000 on last year's crop.

THE PRESENT CROP.

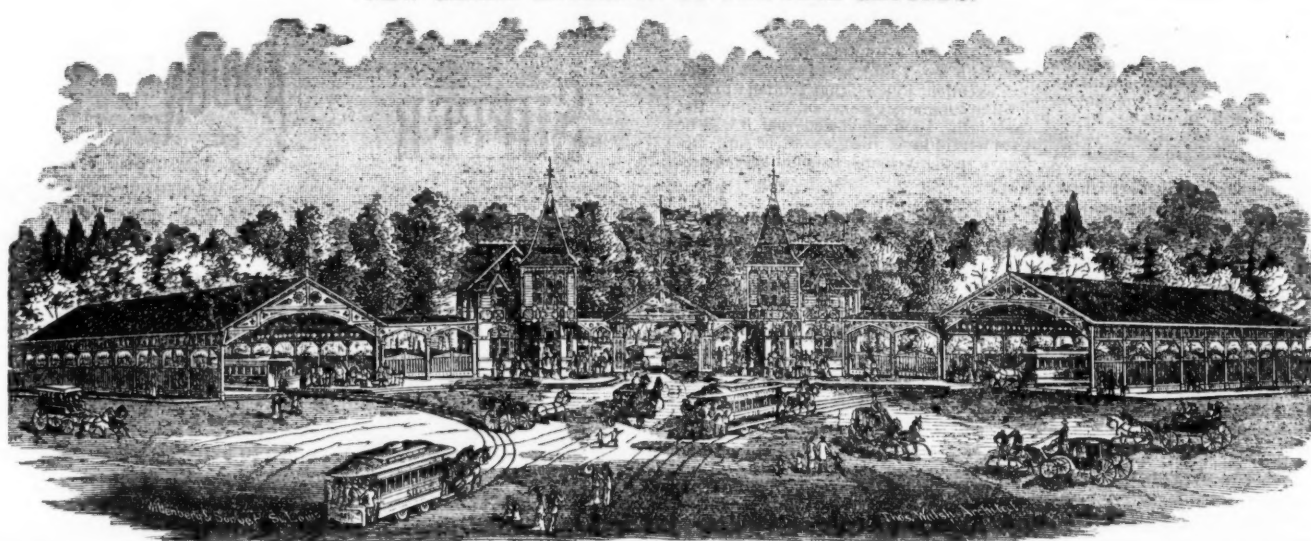
This year a much larger area was planted and in much quicker time than last year, because improved machinery was brought into use. The season has been favorable, and the crop, which is now being cut, bids fair to yield a handsome return of sugar. The cutters estimate that there will be close to 10,000 tons of first-class cane. It ought to yield, they say, half a million pounds of sugar and nearly a hundred thousand gallons of molasses. All the planting was done last spring between the 15th and the 25th of May. Eighteen men and fourteen horses did all the work.

The Early Amber variety is now ripe and is being cut. The Orange variety will not be ripe for nearly a month yet. It is believed that some intermediate variety would give best satisfaction, and numerous experiments are being made, on a plot of twenty-five acres to find such a variety. There are now no less than sixty-eight different kinds of sorghum growing there.

SOME SIDE ISSUES.

Besides the sugar and molasses, there are other valuable products of the sorghum plant. It yields an enormous quantity of seed, at this seed is a rich nutritious grain. I have seen how it would work in the pig pens food for the human family, though I have tasted pancakes made of sorghum seed meal that were fully as palatable as those of buckwheat flour. For horses and cattle the seed is good food, if mixed judiciously with other grain. For chickens there is probably no better food in the world—especially for laying hens. But

NEW GRAND ENTRANCE TO THE FAIR GROUNDS.



One of the most notable improvements which will be at once noted at the Fair Grounds by the visitor, is the magnificent new entrance, which is located at the southeast corner of the grounds, and it has been finished after nearly a year of steady work. It is one of the most elaborate and handsome composite edifices in the United States; the wood-work is artistic and masterly and the arrangement at once beautiful, tasteful and convenient. On either side are long and commodious depots for the street car lines and ample accommodations for many hundreds of passengers. Besides these there are spacious entrances for vehicles leading directly into the beautiful drives of the Fair Grounds, and in the center one ticket office and entrance for foot passengers, there being two handsome buildings with ornamental turrets and built after the modern Eastlake style. The entrance cost twenty-five thousand dollars, and is a grand addition to the beauties of the grounds.

most of the seed grown here goes to the hog-pen. The hog-pen is a leading feature of the plantation. It is big enough to hold a thousand porkers, though at present there are only about 200 in it; but it will soon be full. The pens are close to the shore, on the salt meadows, and are on ground that consists purely of mud, vegetable mud, the accumulations of hundreds of crops of rank, salt hay that have rotted where they grew, and seaweed cast up by the waves. There are lots of "fiddlers" in it, too, and mussels. This the hogs root and trample into a splendid compost, and then there is thrown in another sorghum product, the pulp or "bagasse,"—that is, the crushed cane, after the juice has all been squeezed out. This is trampled into the mud, and the result is a splendid bed of compost for the next crop. The hogs are fed mostly on the sorghum seed, boiled soft, and it fattens them just as well as the best Indian corn would do.

There are, it is said, more than 300,000 acres of land in this part of the State just as well adapted to sorghum culture as this is, now lying waste, and much of it for sale at a merely nominal price. There is almost constantly some talk about the purchase of large tracts by city capitalists, but it seems to be talk and nothing more. All the same, this Rio Grande experiment seems now to be an established success, and though its half million pounds of sugar is only an infinitesimal share of the billions of pounds used in this country, one can't help making such a calculation as this: If 1,200 acres produce half a million pounds, how many pounds would be produced on the 300,000 acres which they say are only waiting to be planted?

Frost Indeed.

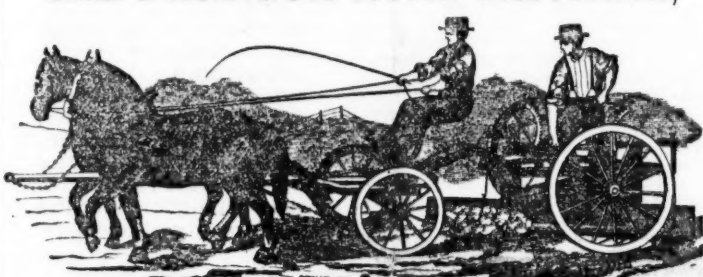
COL. COLMAN: I have to report a light frost Sept. 1st, only a few heads of cane to be seen in my field. Three years ago I had ripe cane 25th Aug. and Sept. 3rd waited no longer for sugar but commenced cutting my cane for fodder. On the 7th a cold wind from the north all day, and last night a freeze. Ice this morning one-eighth of an inch in thickness. My cane field presents a sorry appearance, and my prospects are gone for another year. Emigrate is my watchword, but where shall I go, is the question.

H. F. P.
Crow Wing, Minn., Sept. 9, 1883.

From Northern Kansas.

EDITOR RURAL WORLD: We are getting into smooth running. Are crushing from three to four tons an hour with a Louisiana No. 1 mill, averaging 2,640 gallons in less than ten hours. Are defeating and finishing by steam and evaporating in a corrugated pan, patented by the junior member of the firm, Mr. J. W. Babbitt, that works admirably. We use the sulphur fumes, which I think indispensable to a thorough clarifying of the juice. We have the only first class mill and machinery in this part of the country, and are turning out a sirup which I think you will say cannot be excelled. I send you two samples which we would like your opinion of. On our corrugated pan we have a revolving skimmer, also patented by J. W. B., that does excellent work. Mr. Swartz of Oak Hill Refinery stayed with us four days on his western trip, and to his valuable hints and instructions our success is largely due. We consider Mr. Swartz the most practical man in this business anywhere, and companies starting next season should if possible, secure his valuable services in fitting up their mill proper. We have about 120 acres of cane yet to work, consisting of Orange, Honduras, Missouri Mammoth, Librarian and Link's Hybrid. We shall

THE PENNOCK ROAD MACHINE,



This valuable invention for grading and leveling has been used in all parts of the Union during the past five years, and has given universal satisfaction as a road and street worker. Over 1,500 of them are now in successful use.

The manufacturers, Messrs. S. Pennock & Sons Co., of Kennett Square, Pa., and Fort Wayne, Ind., send these machines on trial to cities, township or county boards, guaranteeing that they will, if properly used, make the roads and streets twice as good for half the ordinary cost. They have been ordered on trial, and subsequently purchased by several counties in Missouri, and others should test their claims. Dr. A. S. Heath, Pres. American Institute Farmers Club, says:

"I regard the Pennock Road Machine as one of the greatest labor-saving inventions of modern times. To the rural districts it will prove a great blessing and a source of substantial economy. By its good roads can be secured at a small expense, making marketing easier, cheaper and more comfortable. By good roads more produce can be hauled at a less expense of time and money, and every good road district should have one of these labor-saving machines to provide good roads in every part of the country. I have no doubt that the general use of the Pennock Road Machines would add millions of wealth to the country and save many millions of dollars annually."

This machine will be on exhibition at the St. Louis Fair.

work the different varieties separate, and will keep careful record of each and send you the result. There is a growing interest in this county on this important business interest, though some of the old fogies still insist that there is more money in raising an old sow on corn. Time will tell. Success to the RURAL, which we warmly welcome every week. We think our cane will average fully ten tons to the acre.

WILLIAM M. MARTIN,
Chemist for Rabbit Man. Co.
Hiawatha, Kas., Sept. 15, 1883.

From Southeast Mo.

COL. COLMAN: In reply to your call for cane raisers to furnish a brief report of the condition of cane from all sections, would state that grinding commenced in this vicinity about Aug. 15th and will end about the 20th of the present month. The yield of sirup per acre will only be about a two-third crop comparing with last season's yield, the juice is not as rich in saccharine matter this year as last, owing probably to the wet season, and a severe wind lodging most of the cane before ripening. We had a slight frost here Sept. 9th, did not slight injury to sweet potatoes and tobacco; other crops are unharmed. Respectfully,

H. C. T.
Hopewell Furnace, Mo., Sept. 17, 1883.

Utilizing Frozen Cane.

DEAR RURAL: As you are aware, the heavy frosts of the 8th and 9th of September have injured the corn and cane crops to a great extent. We are not totally ruined as to the prospect of our cane crop yet. We have a few acres in cane which was in part badly frozen, and we lost no time in getting our works in order so that we could work it up and know the result. We have made and put into the tank about 300 gallons of fine grade sirup which has been made from the frozen cane we had, but the indications so far are, that the yield will be small. We are feeling sure that cane will bear more frost than corn and be a remunerative crop, and despite the great drawback, we think we shall make a large amount of sirup this season, and of good grade. Very truly,

NIMS & VOORHEES,
Burlington, Wis. Sept. 17th, 1883.

Making Sugar at Hutchinson.

The news following reaches us with an excellent sample of finely granulated sugar, just as we close our forms to go to press:

DEAR COLONEL: The people here-away are jubilant over the success of Prof. Stevenson, of the Hutchinson Sugar Refinery. Four centrifugals are running to-day, throwing out a splendid sugar, a sample of which I enclose, and runs 1,100 pounds to 200 gallons of sirup. The sirup from it is light colored, and of a very fine quality. It is still rich in sugar, and the Professor says he will recrystallize and get 3 to 4 pounds more to the gallon. Sirup made on Saturday showed sugar in an hour, and sirup made at midnight, Saturday, was nearly solid sugar on Monday morning.

It is a busy spot, two thousand acres of cane in sight from the roof, and 45 teams hurrying it in to the mill, which devours over half a cord a minute the day through. There are 153 men, 80 of whom are divided into day and night watchers at the Refinery.

The Professor reckons the daily output at 30,000 pounds of sugar and 1,600 gallons of sirup.

The New Yorkers who are backing up the concern, are standing around the centrifugals in jubilant spirits. The President, looking out of the window just now, at the cane carrier beneath, loaded 10 inches deep with cane, called to the Company, "Gentlemen, here is a view commanding the beginning and the finish. There is the green cane going into the mill, and here is this beautiful sugar pouring from the centrifugals."

M. DAY, Jr.,
Hutchinson, Kansas, Sept. 17th, 1883.

No Frost in Nebraska.

FRIEND COLMAN: Your paper of 13th says frost in Minnesota, Wisconsin, Nebraska, etc., greatly injured corn and cane. You are misinformed. Nebraska has had no frost, and has the finest prospect for corn and cane she ever had.

We have about 200 acres of cane which our sirup maker, Mr. C. H. Kenney, of Minnesota, says is the finest stand he ever saw. We start up the 17th with capacity of 500 gallons in 10 hours, and hope to send you a sample that will take the cake. Yours truly,

T. S. CLARKTON, Pres.
Schnyder, Neb., Sept. 15th.

The Diffusion Process.

FRIEND N. J. COLMAN: The Messrs. Hartshorn Bros. and Mr. John Haney, of Buckley, Iroquois Co., Ill., 93 miles south of Chicago, on the line of the Chicago Branch of the I. C. R. R., have been growing 80 acres of Sorghum cane, and 20 acres more, planted by neighbors, that is intended to be worked by them. A portion of the cane growing on low ground was frozen on the 10th inst., and it is all two weeks late.

About the first of August last, a contract was made at a machine shop, in Champaign, Ill., to construct a complete machine to work their crop of Sorghum by the diffusion process. Said machinery to be made according to my drawings and specifications; then to be erected and run for a time under my supervision. The work is so far advanced that it can be announced to start on the experimental trip on Thursday night. When we have had time to get fairly under way, we solicit all who have any interest in the advancement of the methods of sugar-making to visit the works and judge of the merits of it, by seeing and testing the products.

We will endeavor to send several samples during the season of cane, and a sample of sirup as it drops from the evaporator, and made of or from the same ton of cane, to the Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C., to have them determine the amount of sucrose and glucose as it exists in the cane, and also to determine the same in the sirup as we make it. On April 6th, 1883, an analysis was made at the Department of Agriculture in Washington, D. C., of a sample of sirup that was made two years ago by the diffusion process. By polariscope it gave sucrose, 54.68 per cent, glucose, 20.55 per cent, water, 13.20 per cent., and of substances not sugar, 11.57 per cent, total 100, or 2.66 lbs of sugar to one of glucose.

The above was made in an experimental way, and gave at the rate of 20 gallons of sirup, weighing 11 pounds per gallon for 2,000 pounds of cane, and then it was boiled until it crystallized. From this sirup the polariscope test was made.

Truly yours, O. B. JENNINGS,
Home address, Honey Creek, Wis.

Hutchinson, Kansas, Working.

The following interesting news from Hutchinson, Kansas, shows the present and prospective success of the sorghum sugar factory located there: "The Kansas Sugar Refining Company, located at this place, turned out its first batch of sugar this afternoon. This company has invested \$125,000 in works here, and propose making this their headquarters, while they will establish branch mills over the State and ship the product here for refining.

The results to-day settle all controversy about the possibility of making sugar from sorghum cane. The run to-day was of a bright grade, and crystallized without the sorghum taste. The mill will be run from this at full capacity, which is over 100 barrels per day of sirup. This season's product will aggregate 9,000 barrels of sugar and 7,000 barrels of sirup.

All grades of white sugar will be made, but the machinery for granulating is not yet up. To run this establishment requires 200 men day and night. The works here and at Sterling are both operated on the same principles, and both have met with the same result. Hutchinson and Sterling will soon be able to supply Kansas with her sugar."

COL. COLMAN: In reply will state that the corn and cane crop will be a good average one. No frost in Northwest Missouri to do any damage, yet, we have rolled cane with two mills for the last 11 days. Juice tested from 8 to 10 B. We average 115 gallons of fine sirup per day. Some of the sirup has granulated

already without any agents. I sell at 50 cents per gallon at my factory. I depend altogether upon the farmers to supply me with cane. Am crowded with cane now. Expect to run four thousand gallons this season. Yours,
S. H. W.
Oregon, Holt Co., Mo., Sept. 17th, '83.

Agricultural.

The Best Rotation of Crops.

Mr. T. O. Nourse, in his prize essay written for the Massachusetts Agricultural College, discourses as follows on rotation of crops:

There was an old practice of following to give the land rest and thereby enrich it. This, however, is going out of practice, from the fact that it gives so great a chance for loss by drainage. Now a general farmer does not offer the same chance for losses, for it is very easy to adopt a system so that a crop may be kept growing all the time; for if a crop comes off early in the season, but not early enough to allow another crop to ripen, it is very easy to sow rye and either feed it off in the fall or spring, or plow under for green manure. It has been found from repeated experiment that one crop will not grow on a piece of land for a long series of years and give good results. This is probably due to the particular elements needed by that plant are exhausted, while if these are rotated with those of another nature the former will again soon grow as well as ever. For a rotation of crops the following may be a good one in many locations: First year, corn; second, roots; third, oats; fourth, wheat; fifth, clover; and sixth, clover. This is for a six-year rotation, and can, of course, be modified to admit it to the circumstances and location, as, for instance, in Canada, peas may take the place of corn, for there a large crop of peas may be grown, and a very valuable one, too, while further south this would not be possible on account of the pea weevil. The Norfolk rotation, as it follows: First, wheat; second, turnips; third, oats or barley; fourth, clover. This is, however, hardly applicable in most locations, for so large a proportion of turnips would not be fed to advantage, and might well be modified by placing the barley before the roots and inserting a wheat crop between the roots and clover.

Corn Fodder.

Cut at the right time and properly cured there is no part of the corn plant but what is nutritious. The stalks are full of pith that is rich in sugar; the sheaves and fodder, while not quite equal to the best hay are better than any other of the rough feeds. Various estimates are made as to the value of corn-fodder and its merits as compared to hay. Much depends on the variety of corn, the season and the time of cutting both the fodder and the grass. For instance, some stalks cured in the usual way contain about 40 per cent only of digestible matter; cut in early blossom, 60 per cent. Timothy hay cut in early blossom has been placed at 62 per cent, while timothy cut when too ripe has given by analysis as low as 49 per cent of digestible matter. Honest farmers there are who value a ton of corn fodder properly cured equal to a ton of best hay. Others place the value at about two-thirds that of hay.

If there is one want more conspicuous than another among many farmers of the present time, it is the lack of sufficient capital to carry on their business profitably; they have too much land and too little ready money or floating capital in the shape of stock and tools. To make use of the improved methods and machinery now used, requires money; to improve the breed of cattle needs money and time. Without using the best methods, however, and the best machines, and the best stock, there is not much margin of profit, and the question the farmer has to face is, how to raise the capital needed by the business. There are many young men of energy and tact who would be justified in mortgaging their farms, rather than to continue to work them with insufficient means; others would prefer to sell a part of their land. Combinations are often made among neighbors for the purpose of purchasing expensive machines or of thoroughbred animals, to be used in common. The methods within the reach of each man will have to be chosen according to his circumstances, but there are very many men, especially in New England, who could not use a few hundreds, or even a few thousands of dollars in improving their stock and tools, and who could well afford to pay six per cent. for the money. Farmers, as a class, are not very enterprising; they prefer to lend on mortgage rather than to borrow, and seldom use as much money in their business as it requires.

BURN OUT THE STUMPS NOW.—If burning must be resorted to, dig a hole as large as a tub and under the windward side, or near as may be, and fill the space with dry wood and chips, and when well on fire cover with inverted sods and soil, leaving a small opening close to the stump to serve as a chimney. A few auger holes bored in the stump at this point, and partly filled with kerosene, will greatly facilitate the burning.

COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD.

THIRTY-SIXTH YEAR.

BY NORMAN J. COLMAN

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT
ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR.

ADVERTISING: 25 cents per line of space; reduction on large or long time advertisements. Address NORMAN J. COLMAN, Publisher, 90 Olive Street, St. Louis, Mo.

(Advertisers will find the RURAL WORLD one of the best advertising mediums of its class in the country. This is the uniform testimony of all who have given it a trial. Many of our largest advertising patrons have used it for more than a quarter of a century, which is the highest possible recommendation of its value as an advertising medium.)

In saving seed for next year's crop save the best. This is true of potatoes. The little ones may do for the hogs, but save the largest and the best for seed.

The drouth is seriously affecting the corn crop, and will in all probability do it much more harm than the frost. Farmers will need all the fodder they can save, and in a few years that will include all the straw they make.

TIMOTHY ought to have been sown ere this, but should circumstances have prevented this being done, it may yet be sown where the land is in good tilth. A better stand may be expected if well rolled after sowing.

GRAIN in store at Chicago on September 10: Wheat, 2,323,000 bushels; corn, 2,270,000 bushels; oats, 623,000 bushels; rye, 579,000 bushels; barley, 52,000 bushels; total of all kinds, 9,418,000 bushels; same time last year, 4,369,000 bushels.

At this season of the year it is well to watch the meadows and see that they are not too closely cropped by browsing sheep or cattle. The roots will be much better preserved and start vastly better in the spring if protected with a winter covering.

The early frosts, mentioned in last week's paper, were not as destructive nor as widespread as the telegraph and the daily papers would have made us believe. Frost appeared, but only in localities here and there, and the injury done so far is trifling.

ALL stock that is being prepared for an early market should be maturing now, on the best of everything. Winter will be along presently, and it will cost three times the feed to sustain life and supply heat that it does now. They will fatten now on less than they will live on then. Keep the corn going, therefore.

The total exports of cotton from the United States last week were 18,950 bales, against 24,120 bales in the preceding week, and 26,928 bales in the corresponding week last year. The total exports from September 1, 1882, to the end of the cotton year, September 1, 1883, were 4,739,784 bales against 3,610,962 in the previous year.

ONE of the most attractive features at the exhibit of creamery supplies at the coming St. Louis Fair will be the Danish-Western Centrifugal Milk Separator, which will be in operation the entire week, and so afford an opportunity to witness a novelty that will be interesting to the general public, and especially to all in any way interested in creameries.

WHEN our readers consult the grain market reports they understand that prices are ruled more or less, and often more than less, by speculation in futures, an abominable species of gambling that has come into vogue within recent years, and which to a very great extent gives a fictitious value to everything. Hence it is the RURAL WORLD quotes only cash figures.

ONE of the greatest impediments in the way of successful creamery building, is the cost at which they have been put up by those who have erected them. From five to six thousand dollars is a good deal of money to raise in a comparatively sparse community, and particularly so when it is known that it could have been done just as well for half the money. The near future will we hope demonstrate this.

The drouth in the vicinity of St. Louis is severe, and farmers are in much trouble in consequence. The pastures are dried up and many farmers are already feeding to stock a portion of their winter's supplies. On most farms it is impossible to get the ground in readiness for seeding to wheat, and what is sown, even if up, is nearly burned out. The area sown to wheat the present fall will be materially lessened on account of the protracted severe drouth now experienced.

We are informed that every foot of space in the creamery department at the coming Fair has been allotted to the many exhibitors who will display their varied devices and appliances used in the making of butter. The large exhaust fans now being placed in the Hall are expected to lower the temperature from ten to twenty degrees and so allow of the working of the cream and butter. Altogether this new department bids fair to be one of the largest attractions, and no doubt will attract a crowd of interested spectators the entire week.

WHILE we have little faith in any man's selecting seed corn that will produce him seventy-five bushels to the acre, other essential conditions being neglected, we do think that good seed corn can be selected that will, other things being equal, produce that kind of a crop or exceed it. And now is the time to think about and prepare for it. If you must have seed of your own raising by all means get the best. The best ears, well matured at both ends, fully ripened will keep in a dry place and free from frost or vermin be apt to give a good crop next year. But the selection should be made in gathering.

ADVERTISERS will see by the RURAL WORLD how far it pays to be represented in its columns. We are full to overflowing just because it pays to be represented there. A subscriber writes, "you cannot imagine how surprised I was to see my letter in the paper. I had no idea of your publishing it. Have been

besieged with letters about the Jerseys. I don't think there were so many in the State. Verily it pays to advertise."

Another, whose advertisement has appeared but once, writes, "am already flooded with enquires for stock;" and yet another, "stock is going rapidly," 'tis the RURAL WORLD that's doing it." And we know there is no better medium in the country for all kinds of advertising for anything you have for sale. Try it!

WHILE the western markets are almost barren of fruits, we notice the eastern markets are crowded to death. The receipts of peaches in New York City are enormous, ranging from 100 to 150 cars daily. The market in consequence is demoralized, the prices ranging from 25 cents to \$1.25 a bushel, figures which can hardly cover the freight drayage and commission on the fruit. Pears, grapes, plums, etc., are also very abundant. A portion of the large peach crop in Delaware and Maryland, is coming to the western cities, Chicago alone getting 6 to 10 cars daily. St. Louis is not receiving more than two cars daily, but the shippers do much better here than in the East, as the fruit is netting them \$1.50 to \$2.00 a bushel, selling at \$2.50 to \$3.00. Most of the receipts are yellow freestone, medium size and good quality, and reach here generally in good order.

THE Missouri Valley Horticultural Society during the past five years has labored hard in the cause of horticulture. Its labors have been quiet but effective. The leading spirits of the society, J. C. Evans, L. A. Goodman, Frank Holsinger, W. G. Gano, and many others we might name, constitute a body of progressive fruit growers that are a credit to Kansas City and vicinity. The whole state is benefited by the results of their work and enterprise. At New Orleans last winter they made such a display of fruits as gave Missouri the blue ribbon. At the Am. Pom. Society meeting at Philadelphia recently, Mr. Evans and Mr. Goodall made a most inviting display of Missouri fruit, while other members of the society were at the same time competing for first honors at the great annual fair at Bismarck, Kansas. This week at Kansas City's big fair, the society is also making a creditable display, and the good work will continue while the fair season lasts.

We neglected to notice at the proper time, the very pleasant picnic we attended at Minneola Springs on the 31st of August. There were several hundred farmers with their wives, sons and daughters in attendance, all of whom seemed to enjoy themselves. They brought their well-filled baskets and scattered over the grounds in groups and partook of such dinners as farmers only can serve. The Minneola Springs are situated about two miles west of Danville, the county seat of Montgomery county. We partook freely of the water as we thought with decided benefit. In cases of dyspeptic or stomachic difficulties of any kind, the water is said to be highly beneficial. We did not see an analysis of the water, but it certainly contains sulphur, magnesia and iron, and is not unpleasant to drink. Missouri is a wonderful State for springs whose waters contain healthful properties, and we doubt if any of them surpass Minneola Springs in this respect. We are under great obligations to John W. Jacks, Esq., the editor and publisher of the Montgomery City Standard for his courtesy in conveying us from Montgomery City to and from the picnic ground, and also for giving so faithful an outline of our address. It occupies over a column, but length forbids us to copy it. We forgot to say the Montgomery City band furnished most excellent music, and its members are courteous gentlemen that would be a credit to any organization.

NATIONAL WOOL GROWERS' ASSOCIATION.

A call has been issued by the heads of a few State and otherwise local wool growers associations for a meeting in Chicago on Sept. 25th, having in view the formation of a National Association, or the reorganization of the old one. It is presumable that those party to the call know what they are about or what they seek or wish to accomplish. It is also presumable that, confined as the parties are to two or three States, having only the sanction of their own actions to back their claims, they will be modest in their conduct and give voice to their proceedings for themselves only; that they, when so assembled, will consider the requirements of the entire country and as far as possible act in harmony with the existing national association, and unite with its officers in a call to the State associations generally. The wool growing interests to be strong must be united, to be successful must be harmonious. We shall watch the meeting thus called with a good deal of interest, and report to our readers.

A CAPITAL IDEA.

"We publish in another place," says the Carthage, Mo., Banner, "a card which contains a worthy suggestion. A reading room, open to the public, supplied with papers and magazines, music and games, a cheerful homelike place, would keep many a young man out of saloons and bad company. Add to these features a coffee and lunch room adjacent, and the institution could be made almost, if not quite, self-sustaining. The communication mentioned, comes from one of our most enterprising young men, and there are doubtless many such who would unite to make an experiment of this kind a success."

Now whilst we are fully impressed with the idea that home is the best of all places in which the young people and their parents should spend their leisure time, yet it is a powerful argument in favor of such places as above suggested that many homes are unattractive, and do not afford the requisite entertainment, especially for the young; and what is more the heads of those families do not possess the requisite tact to make them otherwise, or the means if they did. There are moreover in nearly every well organized community members of society who possess the one and can control the other, and those persons with a natural aptitude for that special work often succeed in doing a vast amount of good. Such schemes however at times fall through because the promoters attempt too much at the start.

"How to build a Creamery," in this issue, were loaned us by Messrs. Davis & Rankin, of Chicago, who make a cream can that bears their name, and which is advertised in another column.

The Cattle Yard.

Coming Sales.

Col. Joe Scott and H. D. Ayres, Breckenridge, Caldwell, Co., Mo., Oct. 9th. Theo. Bates, Higginsville, Mo., Oct. 24th and 25th.

Samuel Stelmets, Higginsville, Mo., with Theo. Bates. E. C. Bright, Sheldon, Mo., Merino sheep, Sept. 25th.

Will R. King, Marshall, Mo., 17th Oct. W. T. Hearne, Lee's Summit, Mo., May 30th, 1884.

Math E. Ward & Son, May 28th and 29th, 1884.

Alex. McClintock & Son, of Millersburg, Kentucky, 10th Oct. a sale of 125 Jersey cattle at Lexington, Ky.

C. R. C. Dyre, Louisville, Kentucky, Oct. 4th, sale of 75 Jersey cattle.

The Ayres and Scott Sale.

Thuesday, Oct. 9th, will indeed be a red letter day in the history of Caldwell county, if not of North Missouri generally, that being the day on which H. D. Ayres and Col. Joe Scott make their sale of over sixty head of Shorthorn cattle at Breckenridge, Caldwell Co., Mo. Breckenridge, be it understood, is on the Hannibal and St. Joseph R.R., eighty miles east of Kansas City, sixty from St. Joseph and sixteen from Chillicothe. The trains arrive from the east at 5 a. m., and 5 p. m., and from the west at 10:20 a. m. and 10:50 p. m. A visit to the county will open the eyes of many to the splendid country found in North Missouri and its admirable adaptability to sheep and cattle farming, to dairy farming, to blue grass and clover, and to that general diversity of crops incident to all successful farming communities.

The catalogue of their sale is now before us and may be had by any one, by addressing a postal card to H. D. Ayres or Col. Joe Scott, Breckenridge, Mo. It contains some 54 animals, all of them well bred, some of them excellently well, and many of them show animals. It opens with the show bull, 2nd Duke of Goodness, bred by Geo. M. Bedford, Ky., got by 6th Duke of Goodness dam, 7th Duke of Goodness, thence tracing through 51st, 30th, 10th, 4th and 1st Dukes of Goodness; and by such sires as 4th Duke of Hillhurst, 2nd Duke of Onedia, 14th Duke of Thorndale, Duke of Airdrie, imported Duke of Airdrie (double cross) imported Senator, etc., etc. A pedigree worthy of heading any herd in Missouri and an animal worthy of the pedigree.

Gentle Annie 22d, No 2 of the Catalogue an excellently well bred Phyllis, bred by Airdrie 4th, dam Gentle Annie 4th, is a magnificent cow, with a red heifer calf by 2nd Duke of Barrington 74th by her side.

Phyllis Geneva, a two year old heifer by grand Duke of Geneva (25765) No 3 of Catalogue is another nice thing.

Duchess Rose of Richmond by 5th Duke of Hillhurst dam 23rd, Rose of Richmond by Fidgets Oxford 5th is another fine animal and an excellent milker, bred by Mark Cockrill of Tennessee.

Rosabella 4th, by Prince Place 2nd by Barrington Duke 8129, 2nd Duchess of Kingscotie by 2nd Earl Oxford 3476, imported Duchess of Kingscotie (imp. by B. B. Groom) by Northern Duke 11242, is another gem in the sale.

Annette's Oxford, bred by Geo. M. Bedford by 5th Lord Oxford, dam Annette of Knightly Hall by 2nd Duke of Wetherby (21018) is one of the best bulls to be offered in Missouri this year, not only in point of breeding, but of individual merit.

These few, culled at random here and there from the catalogue, will serve to show our readers what will be offered them at this important sale, and suggest to them an attendance at the sale. As we have already said, catalogues may be had by writing for them, and an examination thereof will convince all that very many excellently well things will be offered.

About Grinding and Cooking Stock Feed.

COL. COLMAN: Having this fall traded for a new steam traction engine and thresher, I find, as my men are about through threshing, that in order to make it pay I must arrange to keep the engine at work the balance of the year, and am about to procure a pair of burrs to grind corn and feed, and would like to ask your readers through the columns of your (to me) valuable paper: "Will it pay to buy shorts at five cents per pound and feed with corn at forty cents and oats at twenty-five cents per bushel ground? (I am engaged in the grain business and have an elevator.)

Can I utilize the steam for cooking the feed, and if so will some one give the best plan or refer to some good work on the subject? What advantages are gained by feeding ground feed, and by cooking the same? I read your paper with pleasure, particularly the sorghum department. Quite an interest is being taken here in cane growing, although this season has been too wet; but I will start old "Business" in a few days. The frost did little damage to the corn or cane crops here.

G. W. L. Elyar, Ills.

Punch Them Up.

The Democrat of Plattsburg, the county seat of Clinton county, Mo., uses the following plain language to the wealthy farmers of its own back: "Don't it shame that while the farms of Clinton county are overrun with heads of fine cattle of all kinds, flocks of good sheep as there is in the State, splendid thoroughbred hogs, fine horses, mules, etc., and while the land yields fine cereals of all kinds, that the owners of all these good things must go to other places to show them. Clinton county should have a fair and she can have a good one if all will take an interest in it. Talk the matter up and before another year rolls around let us have a fair at Plattsburg that the world may know and see what is produced here."

And it is well that Clinton county has so faithful a watchman on the tower. The fact of the matter is, the farmers of that county are too wealthy and therefore comparatively indifferent to what inures to the county's benefit or what does not. They do not care that thousands should be brought there to see their farms, their herds, and their flocks; and we are almost tempted to quote scripture to them and say "how hardly shall a rich man enter the kingdom." A good fair and the exhibition of the stock there produced would add material value, at once to every farm in the county.

W. T. Hearne, of Lees Summit, Mo., has a splendid herd of 100 head of Shorthorn cattle that is worthy of a visit from all who want first-class cattle.

Disease and the Conditions of Cure.

Millions of the American people to-day, both for themselves and their stock, labor under the impression that no matter what the conditions under which they or their stock are bred, fed and brought up, if they are sick they can be made well by physic, whilst yet living under and in the same conditions that induced the sickness. Thousands live and labor under the conviction that the patent cure-alls will alleviate any disease, cure any malady no matter how or by what means brought about; hence millions are annually spent by the ignorant for that which can do no good but rather harm; nay, for that from which nothing but harm can come. We have seen no truer words than the following from any one of our exchanges:

"There is a class of medicines which are advertised to keep animals from contracting diseases, and those who trust to these are careless about feeding and the sanitary condition of their stock will lose in the end. Any man of ordinary intelligence, who knows that good air, good feed, good water, and proper exercise are the best guarantees of good health, will not be led into the false belief that when his stock is well a specific remedy will assist in fortifying against any particular disease which may be abroad in the land. The truth is, there is no drug or medical preparation that can be given stock when in good health that will protect it from disease, and all money spent for such is clear loss. In case an animal is actually attacked by disease, some proved or well-recommended remedy may be used; that which in a state of health would have been poison to the system, in this case may be an antidote for the poison of the disease already there. When men fail to observe the most simple and most common sense rules of health and run after patent medicines and advertised specifics for the treatment of diseases, they usually meet only with disappointment and loss."

We would, if we could, speak these or similar words into our readers' ears every day in the week for a year that they could never forget them. Proper conditions are conducive to health, improper conditions to disease; and with the latter, all the medicine or the medical skill in the world can not avoid or cure it.

Cattle Farming.

The business of raising, feeding and maturing cattle has sorely puzzled the farmers of every State from New York westward as new States and territories have been thrown open to settlement and used for pasturage. We have heretofore shown that the grass area had severely passed away from the States east, and, having slowly wended its way westward had now reached the territories and there for the present settled. There the ranchers are able to feed gratuitously on Uncle Sam's land without let or hindrance and at a cost of not more than one dollar a year for the scant attendance devoted to the herds. This of course militates against the prosecution of a similar business in States where land is worth from twenty-five to, \$100 an acre and involves upon the owners the substitution of other and more profitable methods. We have suggested dairying but it occurs to the Shod-bus Index that mule raising is also profitable. It says:

The gradual decline of the price of cattle in Missouri is easily accounted for by the large importations of cattle from the western ranges. The people of this region will not be able to compete with those who use the public domain for pasture, where the expense of looking after cattle is about one dollar per head, paid to the herder. This question of cattle monopoly is a serious thing for those farmers who are compelled to buy land and pay the taxes on it, they cannot compete with those who use the government ranges to an unlimited extent. Mule raising is the business for this section and will prove more profitable to stockmen, for they have not that competition to contend with. This question of a cattle monopoly is a growing one in the side of cattle raising, and yet, monopoly must be protected, while the farmer who cannot form a syndicate must care for himself—a damnable wrong!

Breckenridge, Mo., Notes.

J. F. Finley carried off the ribbons and big money, for the best shorthorn cattle at the Jamesport fair. He could "scoop" the state at the St. Louis Exposition, undoubtedly, should he exhibit there.

Breckenridge covered herself all over with glory at the Hamilton fair. We have the "ribbon" cattle, mules, horses, hogs, etc., in the county or, for that matter, in the State.

Mr. Shuman, of our city, exhibited bees, honey and bee machinery at the St. Joe fair, carrying off the boss ribbon in all three cases. This is a big feather in his cap. Mr. S. is highly progressive, and has got the bee business worked down to a science.

Nels. Rozelle has gone west—not to grow up with the country, but to talk sheep to the Montana ranchers. He will be absent for several weeks.—Bulletin.

Flock and Herd Notes.

The Holstein cattle are gradually but surely winning their way to the front in Missouri, as among the best milk stock to be had. See their record as butter makers on page seven, and examine them carefully at the fairs.

Breed up is, and has been, Missouri farmers watch word for many years past, and this is the reason why the State is second to none in the Union in that regard. The flocks and herds of thoroughbred stock are so numerous here that buyers from a distance may always be assured of getting what they want.

Those sales of Jersey cattle advertised to come off in Kentucky, on the 4th October, at Louisville, and on the 10th and 11th, at Lexington, will, we hope, attract many buyers from the great creamery State (to be of Missouri). We could find use for all the 200 Jersey cattle these men offer, and then not have one-quarter what we ought to have.

Capt. Charles E. Leonard is reported by the Boonville Advertiser as saying that he saw no Shorthorn animal in Europe that could beat what he already had on his farm, which suggests to us the propriety of repeating what we have heretofore remarked, that no country in the world can beat the Shorthorns of Missouri, either in breeding or individual merit.

George E. Brown & Co., of Aurora, Ill., have been for many years engaged in the importation of Holstein cattle, English Draft horses, and Cleveland Bay horses; and Mr. Brown, one of the most experienced men in the country, has made it his business for years to visit the breeding grounds, whence these animals come, and select the person for his own trade. Hence it is that buyers have so much confidence in their stock.

Our good friend H. B. Scott, of Sedalia, carried off as usual the cream of the premiums at the Sedalia fair with his Poland China hogs, taking the sweepstakes for the best boar of any age, the same for the best sow of any age, the same for the best litter of

pigs, not less than six, under six months old, shown with sire and dam, premium \$20 offered by county court of Pettis county; first for best boar two years old and over, and first for best sow two years old and over. On his Shiroshires he got first on buck two years old and over, first on ewe two years old and over, and on ewe one year old and over. Surely glory enough for one fair. But then H. B. Scott is a tip-top breeder and a mighty good fellow to boot.

The Sedalia papers got things mixed when talking about the sheep men, thus they have a firm called McCullom & McCullough, of Fayette, Mo., as carrying off the best of the premiums on fine wool sheep at the Sedalia fair. They mean Harry McCullough, of Fayette, Mo., and D. W. McCullough, of Rocheport, Mo., the well known breeders of Merino sheep. They took first premium on ram one year old and under two, first on ewe same age, second on pair of lambs, and second in sweepstakes on ram and five ewes. But, then, they were at the home of the Gentrys, the great sheep family of the State, where it was expected that everybody would get scooped. H. W. Gentry, the worthy secretary of the Missouri State Wool Growers association, who had himself offered many valuable premiums, took first and second on rams two years and over, first and second on ewe two years and over, first on pair of lambs, and first sweepstakes on ram and five ewes. Of course, he did not compete for the premiums offered by himself.

In this issue we present an illustration of the Norman horse, from the extensive stables of Dillon Bros., of Normal, Ill., that great central mart for all that is good in the draft horse line for very many years past. For a year or two these gentlemen have not shown at the St. Louis Fair on account of the lack of interest shown by the management in the way of premiums. But the last time they were here they exhibited a string of ribbons that would have sufficed for half a dozen less popular importers and exhibitors. The fact of the matter is that for more than a quarter of a century the Dillon have been the leading importers of this everywhere popular breed of horses, have made by their honorable, business-like treatment of their customers a very large circle of friends; and no men in that business in the country have a better name or reputation. They have an elegantly gotten up illustrated catalogue of their horses, and we advise those of our readers who contemplate the purchase of a stud horse of this breed to send to them for it.

Notes—Correspondence.

—The Farmers Friend and Planters Guide Book, a handy, compact little work, containing a vast fund of original and collated matter of interest to every farmer and stock breeder in the country. J. W. Stoddard & Co., Philadelphia, 130 pp., price 25 cents.

—Petroleum against Protection, a Plea for a Great Industry; a lecture delivered at Titusville, Pa., Jan., 1883, by James D. Hancock, of Franklin, Pa., has been received from the author. The name of this little pamphlet will indicate its purpose and object. It aims to review the tariff question, specially in its bearing on petroleum, but broadens considerably in its scope and in effect covers the whole question of protection.

—Will you tell me through the columns of the RURAL WORLD which you think the best family of Downes (sheep), having but South Downs? What is the difference between a Shropshire and a Hampshire down, and will you tell me a party who breeds those two kinds of sheep?—Subscriber.....See sheep department on page two of this issue and then see over advertising columns. We know of no one in this country breeding Hampshire downs.

—Every one knows the trouble and expense attending the bursting of water pipes during the cold weather, hence every one will appreciate a thorough safeguard against such a disaster. This has been found in Germany where a fossil meal is used for the purpose, and very effectually as thousands in this country can testify. It is plastered round the pipes, and forms a non-conducting cover. This is especial good news to all who use wind mills to pump water. Write to the agent, H. Mc. K. Wilson, 169 La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., for descriptive circulars.

—Since hay and straw presses have come into use, and are easy of purchase, it does not pay the farmer to burn or otherwise waste the straw his farm produces, for when it is baled it can be shipped to distant markets where it has a value that will pay liberally for the handling. If not posted in this matter, read the advertisements of hay and straw presses in this issue and send for circulars, when no doubt you will learn something of advantage in this matter. There is a great rivalry among the manufacturers as to which machine does the best and quickest work, and as every maker will be on the grounds of the St. Louis Fair, with one or more presses, much interest will be concentrated in the quarter where they are located, for from all appearances there will be some severe tests between them, that will be of more than passing interest to the farmer.

—I fattened a sow to snow at our fair and in taking her a distance of three miles in wagon, she became overheated and seemed to suffer intensely. I took her out of box, put water on her head and lower portion of body but none on back—great clouds of steam ascended from her body. She would get up, tremble, squeal and lay down. Next day she seemed perfectly well, only, she was unable to get up. Now this was on the 21st August. She eats and drinks, gets up on front legs and occasionally on all fours, but after standing awhile, begins to tremble in hind parts and legs and finally falls in a heap, hind part first. Her legs behind seem to cramp at the feet. She is quite fat, will weigh fully 500, is of the large Berkshire, big bone and usually very active. With the exception of being unable to get up and stand, she seems all right. It seems that the whole trouble is in hind legs or back, just in front of hams. Can any of your readers tell me what ails her, and what treatment will effect a cure.—A. N. Farmer, P. O. Box 186, Fulton, Mo.

—I have just come in from work tired and, as usual, turn to the RURAL WORLD for rest and comfort. In this last number I find good cheer and mental relief equivalent to the price of subscription, and I feel like not only shouting long live the RURAL WORLD, but grasping by the hand such eminently sensible men as Alex. Ross, D. S. Grimes, J. B. Saxe and a host of others, besides that prince of good fellows Chas. A. Green, whose contributions are worth reading twice. Evidently Mr. Green is wrongly named, and it occurs to me that instead of publishing a paper at the pitiful sum of twenty-five cents per year, he might employ his literary abilities in putting forth something worth as many dollars. I would like to have a volume of his writings

laid upon the shelf as a cure for the blues. I don't believe those Missouri farmers who according to brother Ross sell their young cattle to the Illinois man at half price, are readers of the RURAL WORLD, but descendants of the foolish virgins who neglected to supply their lamps with oil. No doubt these fossils belong to those who don't believe in "book-farming," or are "too poor to take the papers." The cause of agriculture is not very prosperous here this year. The usual bill of fare, wet springs, hot summer, dry fall, and little corn comes around regularly. The rising dairy interest with its languisheth also on account of over production and low prices. Live stock seems to be our best hold now, but we have more hay than cattle to eat it. Hogs are seldom profitable, since we can't raise the corn to make cheap pork. Sheep would be an excellent subject for us to fall back on if it were not for the dam'd dogs. Excuse my stammering, I can't help it when excited. Frost has hurt us here just a little. We have a rain now on hands, and if it should clear off with a frost, the benefit we will receive from the revival of our dry pastures will more than compensate for the loss of a little late corn.—O. Moffet, Ottumwa, Iowa, Sept. 17, '83.

Continued Honors.

The surest and best sign that the goods manufactured and sold by the Whitman Agricultural Company of St. Louis are of first grade in every particular is the fact, that their reputation extends and the demand for them increases year by year.

The secret of this success is that the Company introduce no experimental implements but only such machines as can bear the severest test in practical operation. This is especially true in their undertaking to manufacture and introduce the Seelye Patent Perpetual Hay Press, which is earning the honors wherever it is worked in competition with the Hay Presses made by other manufacturers. The latest prize captured by this Press was on September 14th at the New York State Fair, where it was on exhibition. The past week the company were in receipt of the following telegram:

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 14.—The Seelye patent perpetual hay press, manufactured by the Whitman Agricultural Company of St. Louis, was awarded the first prize, grand gold medal, by the New York State Agricultural society to-day over the Dederick and other presses. Mr. Whitman was present during the trial. This is the fourth successive first prize from this society.

As an evidence of the demand for this Hay Press the orders booked on one day need not be known, to prove the claim that there are more of the Seelye Presses sold than all of the others put together. On Monday of this week an order for two Hay Presses was received from Russia, one from Mexico, two from Texas, one from Iowa, and one each from Michigan, Wisconsin and Illinois. Address Whitman Agricultural Co., St. Louis, Mo.

The Horseman.

Winners in the Trotting Circuit.

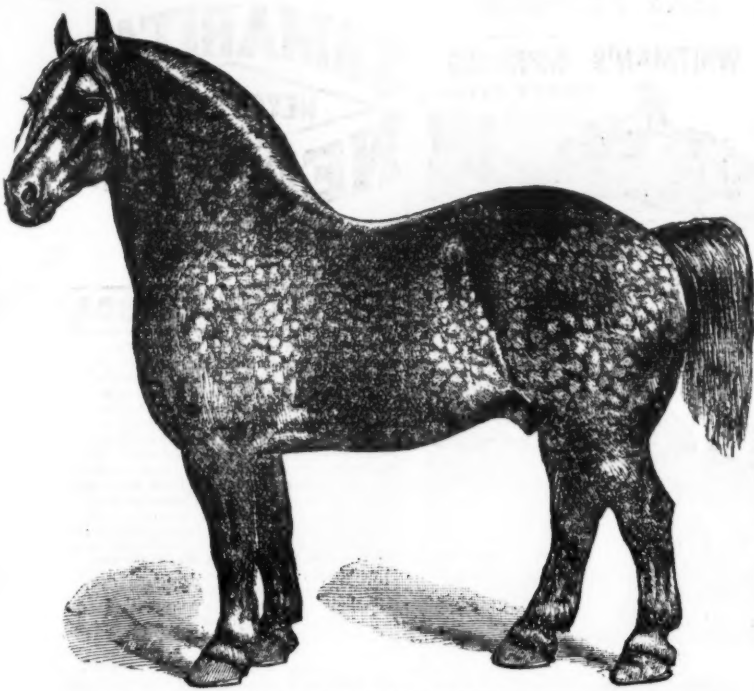
The Breeders' Gazette gives a list of the winners, with their breeding, as far as known, in the Central Circuit, which includes Chicago, Cleveland, Buffalo, Rochester, Utica, Springfield and Hartford, and says:

The largest winner of the year is Director, the stout little son of Dictator and Dolly, the figure opposite his name footing up \$10,980. Nearly half of this amount is the result of his splendid victory at Hartford in the \$10,000 purse for horses in the 2:19 class, and as in that event he met and defeated the pick of every prominent trotting stable in the country it is hardly possible to say too much in his praise, especially as he had before that proven his mettle by winning from crack fields at Chicago and elsewhere. Director is one of the trotting-bred trotters concerning whom The Gazette has had considerable to say of late, and it will be noticed by the observant student of the table that the other horses that won money in the Central Circuit are in the same boat with him. After Director we have Mr. Case's famous namesake, Jay-eye-se, that has set a mark for five-year-olds not likely to soon be erased. He is by the sire of Director, and the two little blacks would make a merry pair to the pole. Wilson won \$7,800, and has added greatly to the fame of the dead and gone George Wilkes by his sturdy deeds on the track. Of St. Julien's \$6,875 it is not necessary to speak at length, as it was all secured by the hippodrome process, but Fanny Witherspoon, who comes next with \$6,825, is entitled to a word of praise for the manner in which, with the assistance of Splash, she has gotten rid of some of her unpleasant peculiarities. Always a mare of great speed, she has now become a fairly steady one, and by winning second place in the \$10,000 race at Hartford demonstrated that she is not out of place in the very best of company.

Phallas, who stands fifth on the list of competitors in actual races, is one of the wonders of the year, and to have two such top-sawyers as Jay-eye-se and Phallas among the first half-dozen winners would alone be sufficient cause for pride on the part of Mr. Case. But the honors crowd thick upon Phallas. In this, his first season on the turf, he has secured the fastest record made during the year in a race against other horses, and in addition to this it is the fastest mile—2:15½—ever trotted by a stallion, save only the 2:15½ of Smuggler. Sleepy Joe is another of the large winners. Concerning his breeding there has been a great deal written, but the truth is that no one knows anything about it. He has beaten all the horses that have met him, and his record of 2:19½ is hardly a measure of his speed.

But while the trotters have been covering themselves with glory, the pacers have not been idle. Richball, the newcomer in the ranks of the very fastest side-wheelers, has lowered his record to 2:13½, and the same figures were reached by Buffalo Girl. Gen and Flora Belle secured on the part of Mr. Eddie D. and Westmont are credited with 2:17½ and 2:18, respectively.

The business of raising superior horses carries with it pleasing associations. The occupation of supplying the public with useful servants for business pursuits is a commendable service, that will reap its reward from the pecuniary profits of the enterprise. The man who uses his skill and capital to improve and ameliorate the condition of domestic animals is a public benefactor. He gives a spur to industry, and desirable results are produced. He fosters the art of



CROWN JEWEL, IMPORTED BY DILLON BROS., NORMAL ILLS., 1883.

Methods of Horse Shoeing.

The *Prairie Farmer* in an extended and very readable article on horse shoeing has this to say: "In removing the old shoe prior to the horse being newly shod, each nail ought to be drawn by the pinners independently and the shoes not torn off as is usually the case. The shoe being removed, the smith satisfies himself as to the obliquity of the foot, which is readily done by allowing the horse to stand on a level floor and himself retracing a few paces, so as to obtain a view of the angle formed by the front of the foot and the surface on which the foot stands. The angle should be about fifty degrees. If the obliquity is greater, or if, in other words, the angle be less than fifty degrees a portion of the crust around the toe only and on the ground surface should be removed. Should the obliquity be correct and there is a superabundance of crust, it should be removed by rasping and judicious paring from toe to heel. When too great an obliquity exists, it is owing to the heel having been pared or rasped more than the toe. Few horses require any of the horn removed beyond what is done in fitting the shoe; the more horn there is below the sensitive parts the less mischief results. By leaving sufficient horn the nails are far removed from the sensitive laminae. It is not absolutely necessary for a nail to penetrate the sensitive lamina to cause mischief; for if the nail approaches the horn, which becomes displaced, it deprives upon the lamina and causes considerable pain on a membrane so highly sensitive. When the fitting of the shoe is completed it may be made sufficiently warm to make for itself a bed or seating so as to insure the foot and the shoe having two planes as near as can be obtained. This can be done without destroying the texture of the adjacent horn. The crust which is thus removed and by the previous operation of fitting the shoe, is generally found sufficient in working horses to reduce the foot to a healthy size. The outer wall should under no pretense be rasped, the clinch should be simply knocked down and not let into the crust by making a line with the rasp.

Horse Notes.

New oats are not good feed for horses. They relax the bowels, and often if the change from old to new is sudden the value of the oat ration is almost entirely lost. As they shrink a good deal in drying, the old oats, though nominally dearer, are usually cheaper, as well as better feed, than the new crop.

Dillon Brothers, Normal, Ill., sold the two-year-old Norman horse, weighing 1520 pounds, to J. A. Murray, Byron, Minn. This young horse was just imported, and sold for \$2500, which is the highest price perhaps ever paid for a Norman two-year-old in this country. Mr. Murray was in France last year; he imported some Normans then and knows what a good Norman is worth.

The greatest five year old trotter in the world is undoubtedly Jay-Eye-See. At the Narragansett Park, Providence, R. I. Sept. 15th he eclipsed all his former performances by trotting a full mile in 2:10. Only one horse stands ahead of him in the world in trotting speed, and that is Maud S. 2:10. The performance of Jay-Eye-See at Narragansett is thus described:

The greatest interest of the day centered on the attempt of Jay-Eye-See to beat his record 2:14 for a purse of \$2,000. He trotted his warming up heat in 2:20 and when the final trial came he gave the most remarkable exhibition of trotting ever seen at this track. His time to first quarter was :34, to the half 1:06, three-quarters 1:39 and finished in 2:10. He went over the entire course without a skip of any kind, and when he came under the wire, showed no signs of distress. The enthusiasm was great, the spectators standing in their seats and cheering loudly as the plucky little flyer came down the home stretch.

Majolica's dam was Jessie Kirk, by Clark Chief, he by Mambrino Chief. Jessie Kirk's dam was Old Lady, by Capt. Walker, he by the pacer Teacumseh. Old Lady was also the dam of the noted trotting stallion Black Cloud 2:17.4. Clark Chief, sire of Majolica's dam, was a son of Mambrino Chief, while the dam of Startle, Majolica's sire, was by Seely's American Star. The dam of Clark Chief was Little Nora, by Downing's Bay Messenger, he by Bishop's Hambletonian, by imported Messenger. Phyllis, which drove Majolica to the wire in 2:17, is bred very nearly the same as Majolica, his sire being Dictator, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, out of a daughter of Seely's American. The first dam of Phyllis was also by Clark Chief, his 2d dam being by Erickson, another son of Mambrino Chief. Erickson's dam was also the second dam of Clark Chief. The valuable results obtained by crossing sons of Rysdyk's Hambletonian with daughters by sons of Mambrino Chief have long been recognized by shrewd breeders and are becoming more marked every day.

Major H. C. McDowell has purchased of Mr. Durkee the great Stallion Dictator. As the sire of Jay-Eye-See, Phyllis and Dictator, he occupies one of the highest places in the trotting stud, and though twenty years old he cannot be regarded too dear at \$25,000. The transfer of Dictator from New York to Kentucky is another instance of the benefit that has followed moving stallions to where

there were mares of high breeding. Mambrino Chief, George Wilkes, Strathmore and others have proved that it was not a chance element, but that there were causes outside of a run of good luck. The name of Dictator was purchased for the brother of Dexter. In 1866 Elihu Griffin, of Racine, Wisconsin, bought of Edwin Thorne a bay colt, by Volunteer, which was called Dictator. Mr. Durkee took a fancy to the name, and gave Mr. Griffin \$50 to surrender it. Mr. Griffin's purchase proved to be a good one, trotting in 2:30, and with three representatives on the list. These are several of the get of Dictator, at Palo Alto, so that in addition to Dictator, California has a good share of the highly prized blood.—*Breeder and Sportsman*.

Horse breeding is attracting a great deal of attention in Australia, and the attention of breeders is being directed to the Norman Percheron horse as affording the best material with which to cross upon the smaller native stock for the production of good, serviceable horses. A recent issue of the *Garden and Field*, published at Adelaide, says: "In the Chief Inspector's Annual Report attention is called to the carelessness exhibited in breeding horses. Large numbers are imported every year, and the purchasers give higher prices for the imported stock than for South Australian bred animals: 'The rearing of good horse stock is a most valuable industry, and it is as easy for the farmer to breed good stock as inferior. One animal does not eat more than another, but certainly the good is more valuable and will sell for a better price. The number of inferior entries which are allowed to be used is very large in proportion to the sound, useful animals. Our small local shows, too, rather tend to encourage the lower class animal, as often an entry has obtained a prize, being merely the best animal on the ground. He is advertised, and at once obtains mares that would otherwise never be sent. This breeding of inferior horses has already become a serious evil and breeders should endeavor to check it. The suggestion of the Chief Inspector is worthy of consideration, that a tax be placed on all entries of £20 per annum—even £30 would not be too much. In France, where horse-breeding is studied, no animal is allowed to be used unless sound and can pass an examination. The consequence is that the Norman draft horse is now coming to the front, and is in greater demand than any other breed. Why don't some of our breeders take the matter up, and consider the best means of checking the evil?'

When writing to advertisers be sure to mention Colman's Rural World.

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JAMES W. JUDY, Tallula, Menard county, Ill., live stock auctioneer. Sales made in all parts of the country. Refers to any breeder in the west.

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R. W. GENTRY, Sedalia, Mo., breeds and deals in Thoroughbred Merino Sheep of largest size and best quality. Rams and ewes always for sale at prices as low as the lowest.

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WILLIE KING, Peabody, Marshall, Saline Co., Mo., breeder of short-horn cattle and Cotswold sheep. Grand Aldrie No. 8639 S. H. B. a Renick Rose of Sharon at head of herd. Good stock for sale.

W. T. HEARNE, Lee's Summit, Mo., on Mo. Pacific R. R., 24 miles east of Kansas City, breeder of pure bred Shorthorn Cattle of the highest type. Herd numbers 100 head. Farm adjoins the town.

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MERINO SHEEP—H. V. Pugsley, Plattburg, Clinton county, Mo., breeder of registered Merino sheep. Stubby 440 stands at head of flock. Call or write.

R. C. PEW, Prairieville, Pike county, Mo., Importer and breeder of Cotswold and Shropshire sheep. Ewes and rams of all ages for sale. Correspondence solicited.

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JERSEY RED HOGS bred and for sale by Col. L. P. Muir, Chicago, Ill., and Lexington Branch of Missouri Pacific.

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J. BELL & SON, Summerville, Texas county, Mo., breeders of pure Spanish Merino sheep. Choice ewes and rams at wholesale and retail.

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CHESTER WHITE HOGS, H. W. Tonkins, Fulton, St. Louis County, Mo., breeder of improved Chester White pigs. Stock for sale at reasonable prices. Ship from St. Louis.

D. R. H. BUTTS, Louisiana, Pike county, Mo., breeder of Jersey cattle. Fiftyhead to select from. Send for catalogue. Also Bremen geese and Plymouth Rock fowls.

D. R. ABRAM NEFF, Arrow Rock, Saline county, Mo., breeder of short-horn cattle. Granite Duke at head of herd. Correspondence solicited.

CHENAUT TODD, Fayette, Mo., Breeder of Short-Horn cattle, Cotswold Sheep, Sharon Geneva 1697 at the head of herd. Young bulls for sale.

H. V. P. BLOCK, Aberdeen Farm, Pike Co., Mo., breeder of pure and high-bred Percherons by imported Napoleon Bonaparte and Bismarck, Champion Albion Trotters, pure Jerseys, grade Jerseys (milk cows), white Yorkshire and Berkshire pigs. Send for catalogue. Address Prairieville or Louisiana, Mo.

SETH WARD & SON, Westport, Mo., breeders of the best families—Aldrie Purchases, Wild Eyes, Hoan Duchesses, Hudson Duchesses, Constancies, Minnas, Hipas, Mazurkas, Miss Wileys, Barmington Roses, Young Marys, Oxford of Vinewood 3d, 3347, at head of herd. Young stock for sale.

W. ASHBY, Locust Grove Herd, Calhoun, Mo., Breeder of Berkshire swine of the largest and best quality. Stock for sale. Correspondence solicited.

HERMAN ROESCH, St. Louis, Mo., Bird Fancier and Pet stock Breeder, will buy, sell and exchange High-class Poultry, Pigeons and pet stock. Has for sale: Dogs, Rabbits, Guinea-pigs, Ferrets, Maltese cats, Canaries, Red-birds, Mocking-birds. Eggs for hatching from 20 varieties of land and water fowls. Send stamp for price list.

Pure Bred Yorkshire Pigs. Crossed Yorkshire and Berkshire, and crossed Yorkshire and Chester (the best cross) for sale. Send for prices. J. H. PARKER, Foristell, St. Charles Co., Mo.

RUSSELL & AKERS, (Successors to H. H. Russell) 222 Summer, Lawrence Co., Ill. Breeders of Poland China Swine. Herd all recorded in A. P. C. Record. Stock warranted as represented. Special rates by express. Correspondence solicited.

Pure Bred Registered Poland China Hogs. For sale by DAVID A. WATTS, 222 Summer, Lawrence Co., Ill. Write for prices. Inquiries promptly answered.

Berkshires. Highly Bred. Male. Female. I have six male pigs now ready for service for sale, sired by Orinello's Sambo XI imported from England. Also a few young sows to fatten this fall, bred to imported King Britton, and Orinello's Sambo. Will also sell Lord Liverpool 280, four years old, having used him. He is a prize winner and a good breeder. Have also a few good Cotswold and Merino rams that I can spare. C. G. MCHATTON, Fulton, Mo.

Berkshire Pigs. I have choice spring pigs of both sexes for sale, out of premium sows and by imported boars. Also a few extra pigs. CHARLES G. MCHATTON, Fulton, Mo.

JERSEY CATTLE. I have one of the largest herds in the country composed of the choicest and most fashionable strains, all registered in the A. J. C. C. Herd Register. Young bulls cheap. York shire pigs. R. R. FOSTER, St. Louis, Mo.

GREAT JOINT SALE

OF THE ENTIRE WILLOW BRANCH HERD OF

SHORT-HORN CATTLE,

The Property of THEODORE BATES, Bates City, Missouri,

And a Draft of 20 Head of Females from the Herd of SAMUEL STEINMETZ, Steinmetz, Mo.,

Wednesday and Thursday, Oct. 24 and 25, at Higginsville, Mo., (Lafayette Co., on Chicago & Alton R. R. and Lexington Branch of Missouri Pacific.)

The offerings will consist of 145 cows, heifers and heifer calves, and 23 bulls and bull calves. Altogether a grand display of fine cows, heifers and bulls, representing the following families: Imp. Hilpa, Imp. Young Mary, Imp. Mazurka, Imp. Royal Charnier, Imp. Lady Newham, Imp. Desdemona (Red Daisy), Brides, (Imp. Rose by Skipton), Imp. Multiflora, Imp. Gulaner, Imp. Britannia, Imp. Mrs. Motte, and the Imp. Teeswater and Durham Cow; sired by such bulls as: 8779 Imp. 4th Duke of Clarence 2618, 5888 The Chevalier 3387, 8441 Duke of Barrington 11th, 11230 Mazurka Duke, 6007 Imp. Jay 2326, 10047 Grand Duke of Thorndale 2d (3128), 6749 Mazurka Duke 2d, 27247, 3329 Col. Spears 16234, 3330 Col. Townsley 16235, 2084 Joe Aldrie 10288, 4231 Red Jacket 3d 8920, Prince of Athelstane 13th, &c., &c. These cattle combine purity of blood and individual merit in an exceeding degree, and as to size and milking qualities are unsurpassed by any herd in the country. All females of size will have calves by their sides by, or in calf to one of the four following bulls: 1888 The Chevalier 3387, 8441 Duke of Barrington 11th, 11230 Mazurka Duke, or Prince of Athelstane 13th, A. H. B. vol. 20. Four finer bulls grace no herd in the land.

The entire lot will be sold without reserve. Sale positive, "rain or shine," as it will be held under shelter. Lunch will be served each day at eleven o'clock sharp and sale begins at 12 o'clock sharp.

Terms—Cash, or a credit of four months, bankable note, with 8 per cent per annum interest from date.

Catalogues will be ready by Sept. 10th, and can be had on application to either Col. L. P. MUIR, Auctioneer, Chicago, Ill., or THEODORE BATES, Bates City, Mo.

Public Sale

OF

SHORT-HORN CATTLE.

We will sell at Public Sale in Breckenridge, Caldwell County, Mo., Oct. 9th, 1883, sixty head of Short-Horn Cattle, fifty females and ten young bulls, consisting of the following well-known families: Rose of Sharon, Phylises, White Roses, Young Marys, Lady Elizabeths, Floras, Matildas, Duchess of Sutherlands, Duchess of Goodness, Lady Bates, Annettes, Mrs. Motte and other good families. For

these cattle have no superior. They have been selected from the very best herds of Kentucky and Missouri.

TERMS LIBERAL, and made known on Day of Sale.

JOS. SCOTT, H. D. AYRES, L. P. MUIR, Auctioneer.

Breckenridge is on the H. & St. Joe R. R., 80 miles east of Kansas City, 16 miles west of Chillicothe and 60 miles east of St. Joseph.

Catalogues will be printed and can be had on application, Sept. 10.

GRAND COMBINATION SALE

75 HEAD OF A. J. C. C. REGISTERED Jersey Cattle,

The property of C. R. C. Dye, Troy, Ohio, A. J. Fish, Van Wert, Ohio, and J. E. Hamilton, Covington, Ky., at the FAIR GROUNDS—

LOUISVILLE, KY., Thursday, Oct. 4, 1883.

All the noted families represented: The Alpha and Alpha Rectors, and Dolphins, Commaresses, Rex, Alberts and Fancies, Rajahs, St. Heliers, Duke 76 and Signals, &c., &c., in calf to such noted bulls as Rayon d'Or 7519, son of Commaresse, Winner, son of Duke of Darlington, Bombaste Prince, by own brother to Bomba, son of Rex, son of St. Helier, grand son of Polonia, etc., etc.

THE FINEST AND BEST BRED LOT OF JERSEYS EVER OFFERED IN THE WEST.

Sale positive. No postponement on account of the weather.

On account of Louisville Exposition all railroads will sell tickets at Excursion rates.

For Catalogues Address C. R. C. DYE, Troy, Miami County, Ohio.

IMPORTED HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

Our herd now numbers 400 head of pure bred Holsteins, 350 of all ages imported this year. We have

matured cows that have butter records of from 16 to 24 pounds per week. This is the

breed for the practical farmer, combining the three great qualities of Milk, Butter and Beef. We have selected our cattle in Holland

with great care and at a very heavy expense. Every animal will be priced to

those who wish to buy, but issue no catalogues. An inspection of our herd is not

only invited but solicited. Those writing will please give full address.

J. W. STILLWELL & CO., Troy, Ohio.

Office in town.

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The well-known Merchant Tailors of St. Louis (established in 1857), will upon request send free by mail a full list of samples of piece goods, their prices for self measurement, prices, etc., thus enabling you to order from them clothing of late styles and perfect fit.

THE GREAT

ST. LOUIS FAIR!

SECOND to NONE in the WORLD

IN THE

230 YEAR OF ITS PROSPERITY,

WILL OPEN

MONDAY, OCT. 1ST,

AND CLOSE SATURDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1883

UNDER CONDITIONS WHICH PROMISE A MOST GRATIFYING SUCCESS.

The Premium List

AMOUNTS TO

Over \$500,000!

The exhibition of Fine Stock, of Agricultural Implements, of Machinery and Mechanical displays, Works of Art and Textile Goods promises this year to surpass all former exhibitions. The grounds have been enlarged, giving ample room for the Agricultural and Mechanical displays, which last year exceeded the limits assigned them. The improvements in the shape of roadways, drainage and new buildings have been completed, and the Fair Grounds are now as beautiful as modern science can make them. The Zoological Department has been largely increased in the past year. All railroads and steamboats will carry passengers and freight to the Fair at reduced rates. Regular stock sales each day on the ground. All the old features which have made the annual Fairs celebrated, not only in the United States but throughout the whole world, have been retained. The premium list has been increased, and it is confidently predicted that the coming Fair, to which your attention is invited, will surpass all its predecessors. Letters directed to the Secretary will receive prompt attention.

CHARLES GREEN, Pres't, FESTUS J. WADE, Sec'y.

ISAIAH DILLON AND SONS, LEVI DILLON AND SONS.

DILLON BROS.

(Formerly of firm of E. Dillon & Co.)



IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS OF

NORMAN HORSES

Normal, Illinois.

NEW IMPORTATION

Arrived in fine condition, July 3, 1883. Have now a large collection of choice animals. STABLES AND HEADQUARTERS LOCATED AT NORMAL.

opposite the Illinois Central and the Chicago & Alton depots. Street cars run from the Indianapolis and Bloomington & Western, and Lake Erie & Western, depots, in Bloomington, direct to our stables in Normal.

Postoffice Box No. 10, Normal, Ill.

PUBLIC SALE

OF

Fine Sheep.

I will offer for sale at public auction on the farm on which I now reside, two miles west of Sheldon, Vernon Co., Mo., on

Tuesday, the 25th Day of September

next, about Twelve Hundred head, mostly fine grade Merino sheep; also other kinds of stock. Having sold my farm, I am anxious for offering my stock for sale. The Southern division of the Missouri Pacific R. R. running through Sheldon makes it easy of access.

August 20, 1883. E. C. BRIGIT.

"Locust Hill" Farm and Stock for Sale.

Old age and declining health require me to sell the farm on which I have long resided, and all of the stock of all kinds, so favorably known. The farm still contains near four hundred acres, and is known to be one of the best in the State as to buildings, soil, timber, water, grass and location; lying on the railroad and turnpike, five miles from Frankfort, and a half-mile from Jet Station and Post Office. Persons who wish to buy are invited to call and inspect the premises, now in the highest state of cultivation for crops of all kinds.

The stock consists of best pure bred Durham Cattle of both sexes, and all ages, with Herd Book Pedigrees.

Horse Stock best adapted to Farm and family use; mares, with their horse and mule colts, a superior Jennet and her yearling Jack colt.

"Improved Kentucky" Sheep of all ages and both sexes of best quality for general purposes; Angora Goats of pure blood, of both sexes and all ages, the flock conceded to be in all respects, one of the best in the United States.

Best Hogs for the farm, White Beeford, Woburn and Irish, and Poland China blood, long and carefully blended.

The above property will be sold at any time at a discount, and possession of the dwelling given in the fall. Purchasers are invited to examine it, or to write for pamphlet descriptive, with pedigrees and pictures of stock, and also picture of the Capital Mansion House.

Near Frankfort, Ky., Aug. 25, 1883. ROBT W. SCOTT.

FARMERS' SAW MILL

A TEN HORSE POWER DRIVES IT. Send for Circulars to CHANDLER & TAYLOR, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Shepherd Puppies. Pure Scotch Collies for sale—4 weeks old Fair week—sent for pedigree and price.—S. MARSH, 1315 Chestnut St., St. Louis, Mo.

The Home Circle.

Written for the RURAL WORLD.

AUNT DOLLY.

BY FANNIE FROST.

By the side of a flowing river,
Where the early blossoms blow,
And the leaves on pine trees quiver
As the song birds come and go,
There stands a quaint old dwelling,
It is brown, and prim and tall—
Ah! how my heart is swelling
As I that scene recall.

There's an orchard, and a garden,
And a maple grove; rare vines
Trail over the grey old door-frame
In graceful swaying lines;
And the greenest lawn where roses
Peep over the garden wall,
And poppies, and sweet peas,
And lilies fair and tall.

But oh, the best and dearest
In the whole hamlet wide,
Once lived in that old mansion
Near the Susquehanna's side;
"Dear Auntie" to the children,
Good friend, to old and young,
With tender heart, and ready hand,
Her praise was always sung.

Her hair was of snowy whiteness,
Her voice was sweet and low,
And her brow, though wrinkled, was fairer
Than those of fair maid I know.
To-day they have sent her likeness,
And a dress of soft white hair,
And told of a grave on the hillside,
And said—"she is resting there."

But memory—far more kindly—
Comes, and says "it is not so."
Through tears that, falling, blind me,
I think of the long ago,
And should I pass that threshold
And kneel by the old arm-chair,
I should have Aunt Dolly's blessing,
With her dear hand on my hair.

FOR COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD.

TO MY DARLING SON.

BY ROSE AUTUMN.

Aye, smile, my boy, and merry be,
While still thy heart is young,
While round thy path sweet roses bloom,
And yet no thorns have sprung.
Oft when I see thy smiling face,
And hear thy bounding glee,
How many hopes and fears, my boy,
Spring in my heart for thee.

Oh! if the prayer a mother's heart
Sends up, can aught obtain,
Much will thy path through life be spared
Of misery and of pain.
'Tis not the pleasure fame might bring,
Or riches can impart,
That I would crave for thee—but this:
A noble, generous heart;

A deep, firm faith, a trust in God,
Beliance on His will,
To bring thee through the darkest hour,
And find thee faithful still.

Press of matter in other departments,

crowd a number of advertisements on this,

the Home Circle page, this week; and

compels the omission of many interest-

ing letters.

Letter from Mary G.

DEAR CIRCLE: I find no one but Josiah who seems to think hard of the new additions or the total strangers, and I think I shall face him like Fannie Frost did Bon. If he says anything, I am pretty good at "fussing," and we will have a good "round fuss." Paulus, your letter is just handsome, and you had one greatly interested reader if no more. Fred, too, I was delighted with your letter. Now please do not write a great long letter, telling me to tend to my own letter writing, and let yours alone. I do not like hard hearted men. I should like to know why Josiah is so hard on strangers, but I am truly glad there is one, (if no more) who extends to us strangers a kindly greeting; 'tis kind hearted "Semper Fidis." Now Bon, Josiah, Fred, you must not strike at Semper with those "Jewclaws" for fear you might hit him. Now you three gentlemen take a maiden's advice, and in your next letter, instead of writing such hard things, write a kind word for the new writers. Now, please some new writers, tell us when you were new writers did you feel afraid, but said, strive hard and you will surely reap your reward? I shall select "Rev. Geo." to please tell me if 'tis those who sow the most seed, are they the ones who reap the largest harvest? Or is it those who sow the few seeds and pray for the rain so that the seed may mature, for what good would there be to sow the seed and there were no rain to come, would the seed come without the rain? Please tell me, am I right?

Rose Autumn, you have my sympathy. Although my parents are living, I know what it would be without them, a lonely and desolate life. Semper, I adore your letter of kind greeting, and think that if more would extend to the strangers or new writers a kind welcome they would feel more at home. But next time send us a longer letter. I intend to come to the Circle often and before long send a piece of poetry. I may send it in time for next week's paper. Now please do not criticise me too much, and I will come again. That little stranger!

MARY GLENDOLEN.

September 21, 1883.

And is it possible that "we" of the editorial chair have been so neglectful as not to welcome all to our columns? If we have we now say: come they young or old, male or female, new visitors or old heroes, to you we extend our kindest, our heartiest invitation to the feast. We do not say, as the chairman might, speakers will confine themselves to the point under consideration, and, much less, that speeches must not exceed four minutes in length; but we do request that letters should have point and purpose, and that short letters, like short articles, are more generally read than long ones, besides affording us more room for variety, and more writers, then, from the highways and byways, come from palace and from cottage, come from whence ye may, welcome all!

A Little Letter.

Go, little letter, apace, apace,
Fly!

—Tennyson.

DEAR CIRCLE: Please don't be offended with me for being so presumptuous. For nearly two years I have not allowed papa to get his hands on the RURAL WORLD till I (selfish imp) had almost devoured the Home Circle. I have long wanted to be one of you but fear of Bon Ami, who thinks he knows so much more than he does, has kept me silent. But having screwed my courage up to the sticking point, I am here. Please be kind everybody. Nina and Idyll, as you are wise be merciful, and don't leave poor me out in the cold. I beg the Circle to remember the golden rule when judging me. Hoping I will be allowed to come again, I sign myself with papa's name for me, which is,

LITTLE SWEETHEART.

Will "Little Sweetheart" please read our addenda to Mary Glendolen's letter in this issue and then govern herself accordingly?

Merely a Greeting.

Some kind writer for the RURAL WORLD has remembered "May Myrtle" and asked why she did not call oftener. The truth is, May is a busybody, an extremely busy body too. First and foremost she is a house-keeper, and for the past month has had no help—a thing she is not used to and does not enjoy a particle. Then she is the Society editor of the Sedalia Democrat, and does any amount of local reporting besides, thus you will see that she doesn't have much time to woo the muse gods, nor court the graces. But she finds time to read the RURAL and enjoys the sword tilting as much as any one could. She likes Bon Ami, Dr. Watson, Fred, and Lloyd, Guyot, Frank, Nina, Floe, Wild Flower, Old Maid, and best of all, dear darling Idyll, whom she personally knows and dearly loves for her manifold graces of mind and heart. Fanny Frost, saucy naughty Fanny! Well! being of a timid nature, May declines to discuss little Fanny, but hopes she may live through her poetizing experience and not suffer from softening of the brain because of extraordinary mental effort. This note simply is a reminder to the Circle that May is still on earth, and wishes to retain her place in all the family gatherings. This is all that time permits her to say at this writing. With kindly greetings to each member of the Home Circle, and a profound bow to the gallant and ever graceful editor of this department, I am most truly,

MAY MYRTLE.

Good Health, Etc.

New Way of Serving Oatmeal.

Take a dessertspoonful of oatmeal, place it in the morning in a tumbler, and fill up with new milk. Let it stand all day and take it for supper or for a night-cap. The grains will have been softened by their long soaking in the milk, and it can be eaten with a spoon. This is said by its advocates to be a specific against neuralgia, and is also strongly recommended for sedentary folks.

Turpentine in Diphtheria.

A German apothecary recommends as a new remedy in diphtheria, and the effect of which he had noticed on his own seven-years-old daughter—*olium terebinthina rectificatum*. Children take one teaspoonful morning and night; adults, a tablespoonful. To children tepid milk is given after it; it might also be mixed with the same. The effect of this remedy, which of late has been highly praised by different authors, is said to be really a miraculous one. Within half an hour after the administration of the drug, a bright redness begins to spread from the margin of the diphtheritic exudation, and this redness becomes generally diffused over and taking the place of the false membrane, and the disease is said to disappear within 24 hours without leaving the slightest trace. While this wonderful effect is said to be invariably met with when the remedy is made use of at the very commencement of the disease, those who recommend it so highly contend that it is also successful, only less rapidly, in cases that have already progressed for several days.—*Phila. Med. and Surg. Reporter*.

Food for Infants.

For the present, passing over such usual torture as the use of the tight bands, called the "swathe"—as needless as cruel—with a mere mention, keeping the head too hot, by enveloping it in a profusion of feather pillows, putting the head toward the fire instead of the feet, rocking the cradle till the brain reels, tossing, bounding, and "trotting" enough to induce a brain fever, etc., I shall now refer to the cruel practices connected with feeding.

As important fundamental truths, let it be remembered that the mother's milk contains no starch, and therefore, the saliva of the babe demands, no ferment-digestion with which to digest it, and that, for this reason, this saliva, until about the time of the appearance of several teeth, is destitute of this diastase, so very necessary in the digestion of all starchy foods. For these reasons, all such starchy foods, as arrow-root, rice, tapioca, sago, corn starch, fine flour gruel, and other articles made of it, baked potato, crackers, soda biscuits—almost the meaneast food ever taken—with "pap," made from cookies and the like, cannot but disturb the digestive organs, the trash—to the infant stomach—remaining undigested, a constant source of irritation producing legitimately, such diseases as cholera infantum, dysentery and the like. This they do, not only on account of the disturbance caused by the semi-purified mass of undigested food, corrupting the whole system—a fair case of "blood-poisoning"—but from the excessive heating character of the articles, the office of starch, oils and sweets being to heat and fatten, having no direct influence in adding to the strength and health of the body.

What shall be the food of the babe? Most decidedly the mother's milk, when abundant and of a good quality. The cow's milk, differing in its constituents, is not as good as some artificial foods, those prepared in reference to this disease, absolutely demanded for the digestion of starch.—*Dr. J. H. Hanford*.

CHAFF.

There are five Jewish synagogues in Syracuse, N. Y.

The Brooklyn Bridge, it is ascertained, is not a paying institution.

The largest peach farms are in Maryland. On one estate there are 125,000 trees, on another 120,000.

It is estimated that the pawnbrokers of New York city, collectively, have fully \$20,000,000 of pledges in their possession.

H. Braun, St. Louis, Mo., says, "Brown's Iron Bitters is giving entire satisfaction to my customers."

There are at present 5,722 cars running daily in Boston, and 22,700 men employed by the same corporations.

Miss Sarah Turner served through the war in male attire, as a member of an Ohio regiment, and went by the name of "Jim."

Young men or middle aged ones, suffering from nervous debility and kindred weaknesses should send three stamps for Part VII of World's Dispensary Dime Series of books. Address World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

The Philadelphia mint pays 84 cents apiece for trade dollars, which is the value of the silver in them.

A monster whale, measuring over eighty feet in length, stranded at North Beach, Oregon, recently, and was an object of great curiosity to many visitors.

"I buy Dr. Benson's Colic and Chamomile Pills and introduce them wherever I go. Personal knowledge and experience of their effects on others prompts this act." Rev. J. P. Fugate, Rector St. Luke's Ch., Myersburg, Pa. 50 cts. at druggists.

Dallas, Texas, is said to be built over a graveyard of mastodons, and for five or six years past excavations for buildings have seldom failed to bring up their bones.

Thirty miles of valuable timber have been destroyed by fire in the mountains near Chico, Cal., and sixty men were at work on the 24th ult. in checking the flames.

Eight Years' Scrofula Cured.—A valued correspondent, Albert Simpson, Esq., writing from Peoria, Ill., says: "Samaritan Nervine cured me of scrofula, after having suffered for 8 years with the disease." Mr. Simpson lives in Peoria. Ask him. Your druggist keeps it. \$1.50.

Canada has a cheese king in the person of Mr. D. M. McPherson, of Lancaster, Ont., who controls no less than sixty-four cheese factories, capable of turning out from 22,000 to 25,000 boxes per month.

Chinese thieves are capable of cutting a man's finger off in a crowd in order to steal a ring. They do this with those very broad knives which have sheathes simulating their fans.

A man or a woman cannot have a sweet disposition and a sour stomach at the same time. Acid in the stomach or what is commonly called "heart burn" is nothing but a proclamation that the liver is "out of sorts."

A person with a bad liver sees the dark side of everything, but a bottle of the celebrated Home Sanative Cordial, the great liver regulator, the universal tonic, and cure for female sickness, will set your vitals in healthy motion.

The mortality returns for England in 1881 record ninety-seven persons who died at 100 years old and upwards. Of these aged persons sixty-six were women—another proof of the greater endurance of women.

The Biblical Recorder says that a young colored preacher in a recent sermon, wishing to display his learning, would occasionally use the word "Curriculum," and as often as he used it, some one of the sisters said "Glory!"

If your horses have sore shoulders, scratches, cuts or open sores of any kind, use Stewart's Healing Powder.



ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall St., New York.

A LIVE SCHOOL.

With Modern, Progressive Ideas,
Jacksonville Business College
AND ENGLISH TRAINING SCHOOL.
A Business Course, an English Course; special Telegraphy, Penmanship, Shorthand and German. Location cheaper, safer and pleasanter than the large city. For full information address

Jacksonville, Ill.

PARKER'S HAIR BALM

A beneficial dressing

preferred to similar articles because of its purity and rich perfume. It restores to Gray Hair the youthful color and prevents dandruff and falling of the hair.

50c. & \$1.00 per bottle. Sold by J. H. Hanford & Co., N.Y.

FLORESTON

Exceeds the finest flower extracts in richness. Delicate, long lasting. No odor like it. Be sure you get FLORESTON Cologne, distillation of Hanco & Co., N.Y., on every label. 25 and 50 cts., at druggists and dealers in perfumery.

COLOGNE

50c. & \$1.00 per bottle. Sold by J. H. Hanford & Co., N.Y.

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DARBY'S Prophylactic Fluid.

For the prevention and treatment of Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, Small Pox, Yellow Fever, Malaria, etc.

The free use of the Fluid will do more to arrest and cure these diseases than any known preparation.

DARBY'S PROPHYLACTIC FLUID, A safeguard against all pestilence, infection and epidemic.

Also, as a Gargle for the Throat, As a Wash for the Person; And as a Disinfectant for the House.

A CERTAIN REMEDY AGAINST ALL CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

It neutralizes at once all noxious odors and gases. Destroys the germs of disease and septic (putrescent) floating imperceptible in the air, or such as have effected a lodgement in the throat or on the person.

A certain remedy against all contagious cases. Perfectly Harmless, used Externally or Internally.

J. H. ZELIN & CO., Proprietors, MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, PHILA. Price, 50c per bottle; pint bottles, \$1.

WE WARRANT AYER'S AGUE CURE to be every case of Fever and Ague, Intermittent or Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Malarial Fever, and Liver Complaint caused by malaria. In case of failure, after due trial, dealers are authorized, by our circular dated July 1st, 1882, to refund the money.

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists.

DR. JOHN BULL'S Smith's Tonic Syrup

FOR THE CURE OF FEVER AND AGUE

Or CHILLS and FEVER, AND ALL MALARIAL DISEASES.

The proprietor of this celebrated medicine justly claims for it a superiority over all remedies ever offered to the public for the SAFE, CERTAIN, SPEEDY and PERMANENT cure of Ague and Fever, or Chills and Fever, whether of shorter or long standing.

He refers to the entire Western and Southern country to bear his testimony to the truth of the assertion that in no case whatever will it fail to cure if the directions are strictly followed and carried out.

In a great many cases a single dose has been sufficient for a cure, and whole families have been cured by a single bottle, with a perfect restoration of the general health.

It is, however, prudent, and in every case more certain to cure, if its use is continued in smaller doses for a week or two after the disease has been checked, more especially in difficult and long-standing cases. Usually this medicine will not require any aid to keep the bowels in good order. Should the patient, however, require a cathartic medicine, after having taken three or four doses of the Tonic, a single dose of BULL'S VEGETABLE FAMILY PILLS will be sufficient.

BULL'S SARSAPARILLA is the old and reliable remedy for impurities of the blood and Scrofulous affections—the King of Blood Purifiers.

DR. JOHN BULL'S VEGETABLE WORM DESTROYER is prepared in the form of candy drops, attractive to the sight and pleasant to the taste.

DR. JOHN BULL'S SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP, BULL'S SARSAPARILLA, BULL'S WORM DESTROYER, The Popular Remedies of the Day.

Principal Office, 831 Main St., LOUISVILLE, KY.

Kingsland & Ferguson Manufacturing Co.

Our mills are horizontal, and have all late improvements for saving all the juice, and doing speed work. We make four sizes.

Dixie Evaporators, Either galvanized iron or copper pans, with or without portable furnace, also fixtures for brick or stone arch. Send for circular.

Kingsland & Ferguson Mfg. Co., ST. LOUIS.

CHEAPEST & BEST MILL SOLD UNDER GUARANTEE TO GIVE SATISFACTION OR MONEY REFUNDED SEND FOR OUR CIRCULAR CHAS. KAESTNER & CO. 303-315 CANAL ST. CHICAGO, ILL.

EVERYTHING PERTAINING TO WATER SUPPLY.

MILLS REPLACED IF BLOWN DOWN. FRED GRINDERS AND GEARED MILLS A SPECIALTY. Agents Wanted. Circulars free. Address, KEOKUK WIND ENGINE CO., Keokuk, Iowa.

CHEAPEST POWER KNOWN. WIND PUMPING, GRINDING, OR SHELLING. Force Pumps, Tanks, &c.

MADE CLEAR BY A NEW AGENT STOVE PIPE SHELVES DROPPED & EXTENSION. Also HOUSEHOLD ARTICLES. Indispensable to every household. Send for circular. Catalogue of terms, hints to agents, testimonials, proving our honesty and the success of Agents free and out. Box 100, Springfield, O. J. E. Shepard & Co., Kansas City, Mo., Cincinnati, O.

BOOKWALTER ENGINE. Effective, Simple, Durable and Cheap. Especially adapted for the operation of small Mill and Railroad Elevators, Farm Mills, Sorghum Mills, sawing wood, and the running of light machinery generally.

Over 2500 in use. Can be easily operated by anyone of ordinary intelligence. Every Engine complete ready to run as soon as received. No Engine built so good and so low in price. Will give the full power claimed. 3 Horse-Power, \$240; 4 1/2 Horse-Power, \$280; 6 1/2 Horse-Power, \$335; 8 1/2 Horse-Power, \$400. Fine new illustrated catalogue sent on application.

25 Lagoda Ave., Springfield, O.

\$1400. IN 56 DAYS. MADE CLEAR BY A NEW AGENT STOVE PIPE SHELVES DROPPED & EXTENSION. Also HOUSEHOLD ARTICLES. Indispensable to every household. Send for circular. Catalogue of terms, hints to agents, testimonials, proving our honesty and the success of Agents free and out. Box 100, Springfield, O. J. E. Shepard & Co., Kansas City, Mo., Cincinnati, O.

666 a week in your own town. Terms and \$5 outfit free. Address B. Hallett & Co., Portland, Me.

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The Stock Yards.

Weekly Review of the Live Stock Market.

The receipts and shipments for the week ending at 11 a. m. to-day were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses and mules.
Thursday.....	2006	2156	2405	96
Friday.....	172	2504	1105	100
Saturday.....	1457	1966	557	206
Sunday.....	429	2250	1063	122
Monday.....	1485	2291	1294	63
Tuesday.....	1957	3973	2834	238
Wednesday.....	1957	3973	2834	238
Total.....	7,956	16,778	8,724	723
Last week.....	7,722	19,357	13,222	1,043

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses and mules.
Thursday.....	1167	1882	2102	108
Friday.....	1457	1966	557	206
Saturday.....	429	2250	1063	122
Sunday.....	1020	2769	450	26
Monday.....	8	1017	450	125
Tuesday.....	436	1170	450	125
Wednesday.....	436	1170	450	125
Total.....	4,510	10,664	3,559	735
Last week.....	5,323	14,200	3,990	858

CATTLE—Taken as a whole, the market during the week has presented but few new features, and, as compared with the week previous, little or no change was developed, the course of the trade, the demand and fluctuations in values have been about on a par with that of the preceding week. The run of cattle was somewhat smaller, the decrease being due mostly to the falling off in receipts of range cattle; still there was sufficient to meet the requirements of the different classes of buyers, who were not at all urgent in their demands, and at times exhibited some indifference, which necessitated redoubled efforts on the part of salesmen to make sales, and, indeed, at times, compelled them to shade values a little. As a general thing, however, the inquiry was very fair, and prices have been quite satisfactorily maintained, the changes being by no means marked. There was a decidedly strong market during the first part of the week for all descriptions of good and especially choice native cattle suited to the wants of eastern buyers, still, there is no reason to doubt that had the offerings proved more liberal, salesmen would have found it difficult to maintain prices. Fortunately the number was small, and holders of such were enabled to sell out promptly at the same rates as were current the week before. Towards the close, however, owing to unfavorable reports from the sea-board, market prices eased up a little and were barely steady at quotation, and concessions were required in many instances. The range of sales during the week was from \$4 40 to \$5 00 for light and \$5 00 to \$5 50 for good heavies, export steers reaching as high as \$5 25. In all descriptions of butchers cattle, excepting very common, the trade has been good and the market generally very satisfactory. Texans and Indian cattle have been given the preference, and both city buyers and interior shippers have paid the figures asked without much urging. The arrivals were fair and of a very good quality, although not up to those of last week, and the same figures were not obtainable. Texans selling from \$3 25 to \$4 20, but the bulk was below \$3 85, while Indians brought from \$3 50 to \$4 30. Common natives and mixed lots and also coveys have been generally sold at \$3 25 to \$3 75, which cows with calves in small supply and quiet; stockers and feeders also slow, and generally unchanged from last week. On Monday and Tuesday the general market was much weaker, and transactions in many cases were made at lower prices. Buyers were scarce and exhibited but little disposition to take hold with anything like freedom. The arrivals were fair, but made up mostly of grass Indians and Texans, the former selling as high as \$4 00 to \$4 25 for really good, while \$3 62 1/2 was the best figure for the latter. Native cattle of all descriptions continued scarce, and no sales of any consequence were made.

The receipts were small for a Wednesday, this day being generally considered one of the few "red letter" days of the week. Arrivals consisted exclusively of grass Texas and Indians, which sold to local dealers at car weights out of the chutes, at better prices than could have been obtained for them had they been yarded. There was no material change for this description, the general demand being slow and the market quiet at the rates as have been current the past two days. Among the late transfers yesterday were several loads of choice grass Indians of over 1100 lbs which brought \$4 37 1/2, the best figures to-day being \$4 00 for both Texans and Indians of 900 and over 900 lbs. On Eastern account the demand was poor and the market sluggish, offerings were light and entirely stale; cattle buyers were also scarce and owing to the unfavorable reports from the east bid 50c below what salesmen asked. The market generally was weak for this kind at the decline of 15c to 20c which took place yesterday and the day previous. We quote:

Exporters.....	\$5 80 @ 6 10
Good to heavy steers.....	5 50 @ 5 75
Light to fair steers (grass).....	4 50 @ 5 00
Common to medium steers.....	4 40 @ 4 85
Southwest steers.....	4 00 @ 5 00
Grass Indian steers.....	3 75 @ 4 35
Grass Texas.....	3 25 @ 4 10
Light to good stockers.....	3 50 @ 3 75
Fair to good feeders.....	3 25 @ 4 00
Native cows and heifers.....	3 00 @ 3 75
Scalawags of any kind.....	2 25 @ 2 75
Milch cows with calves.....	17 00 @ 40 00
Veal calves.....	4 00 @ 11 50

HOGS—Although the general tendency of this market has been largely bearish, the declines in values are not to be compared with those of the week previous. Indeed at times sellers controlled prices and buyers were compelled to pay dearly for their hunch propensities and as a result the general decline is not near so marked. The receipts have proved smaller and although the demand was not so very active the market generally was steadier. Thursday the opening day was marked by a fair amount of activity but at a decline of 5c to 10c in all grades. Yorkers selling at \$4 00 to \$5 00, packing \$4 40 to \$4 75 for rough mixed and \$4 50 to \$5 00 for good and a bunch of extra fine heavies, weighing close to 400 lbs, brought \$5 15. Later prices firmed up and butchers and heavy shippers sold at \$5 15. The arrivals on this day were of an unusually good quality which accounts for the good prices obtained. Friday the

supply was small and salesmen were enabled to put up prices to the readily obtainable \$5 15 for Yorkers, coarse heavies \$4 60 to \$5, good do \$5 15 to \$5 30, culls, etc., \$4 40 to \$5. On Saturday a fair business was done considering the smallness of the supply and prices were a shade better than the day before. Yorkers bringing \$5 15 to \$5 30, packing \$4 60 to \$5 and butchers \$5 15 to \$5 25. Monday the supply was fair and buyers showing a strong desire to purchase, salesmen put it to them as strong as they dared. Yorkers were not in very active request and sales were somewhat small at \$5 15 to \$5 30 but butchers and city packers took hold freely the former paying \$5 15 to \$5 30 and the latter \$4 75 to \$5 and as high as \$5 15 to \$5 30 for selected lots. Tuesday's trade was very satisfactory and notwithstanding the unfavorable reports received from other points trading was active and everything was sold out at the same prices as were current the day previous.

The movement to-day was active under a good demand from all classes of buyers and notwithstanding the unfavorable reports from other markets, prices were without material change for all descriptions except lights which were lower at \$4 80 to \$4 97. The arrivals were quite liberal but some reduction under the combined attack of buyers, butchers taking hold freely at \$4 60 to \$5 and packers paying from \$4 60 to \$5. Although prices were pretty well maintained the tendency was bearish and it would take but little to make prices drop, the only thing keeping a them up being the general good demand.

SHEEP—Owing in great part to the continued unfavorable reports from other markets, the general sheep trade the past week has not shown any great degree of life, the market for all descriptions has been light and prices weak and to a certain extent in buyers favor, although the very fancy grades have exhibited considerable strength, and whenever placed upon sale were disposed of readily. One bunch which averaged 141 lbs bringing \$4 75, which was an outside price. Common and thin sheep as usual ruled slow and very weak, while stockers and spring lambs were not wanted to any great extent and sold only when buyers could name their own prices.

In better demand feeling firmer and market generally improved although not notably changed in price. We quote common to medium \$2 50 to \$3 00, fair to good \$3 50 to \$3 75, prime \$3 90 to \$4 25, stockers \$1 75 to \$2 50, fair to good Texans \$2 50 to \$3 00, lambs \$3 75 to \$4 50. Representative sales:

84.....	102.....	\$4 70	86.....	113.....	\$3 60
85.....	103.....	3 15	87.....	114.....	3 25
88.....	104.....	3 35	89.....	115.....	3 25
89.....	105.....	3 50	90.....	116.....	2 70
90.....	106.....	3 40	91.....	117.....	2 70

MULES.
135 to 138 hands, 4 to 8 years old..... 60 00 to 70 00
14 to 14 1/2 hands, 4 to 8 years old..... 60 00 to 70 00
15 hands, 4 to 8 years old..... 115 00 to 135 00
15 1/2 hands, 4 to 8 years old..... 102 00 to 112 00
15 1/2 to 16 hands..... 115 00 to 125 00
Old mules..... 35 00 to 45 00

GENERAL MARKET.
The wheat, corn and oat markets for the week past have been quite excited under the influence of speculation consequent upon the late reported frosts. As reported elsewhere however the injury done was comparatively light and local, and insufficient to warrant the attention paid to it.

FLOUR—Is in no great demand and lower. We quote X 20 XX 3 15 XXX 30.

WHEAT—Declining. No. 2 Red Winter, cash, 98 1/2, No. 3 cash 93.

CORN—Steady but lower No. 2 mixed cash 45 1/2, No. 2 white mixed 44 to 46 1/2.

OATS—In good demand but irregular. No. 2 cash opened lower but strengthened later No. 2 cash ranging from 24 1/2 to 25 1/2.

WOOL—Very light on sale and that good in quality, prices firmer and demand good. We quote choice bright medium 24 1/2, fair 22.

HAY—Active for local demand and order account and prices of last week well sustained.

BUTTER—Choice grades in fair local request and firm, but unchanged in values. Medium and low qualities dull as ever—really no movement. We quote: Creamery—Choice to fancy at 24 to 26c, and occasionally a shade more for favorite brands; off stock at dairy rates. Dairy—Choice to fancy 19 to 21c, more for selections; fair to good 12 to 15c; common 8 to 10c, good to choice in pails 10 to 12c, common 7 to 8c.

EGGS—Steady and unchanged; offerings light and demand fair at 17 1/2c for choice marks.

POULTRY—Quiet: demand moderate and offerings light. We quote: Spring chickens—Small scrubby \$1 25; fair to good sized \$1 50 to \$2, choice to fancy large \$2 25 to \$2 50; old chickens—choice \$2 25 to \$2 50, mixed \$2 25 to \$2 50, choice to fancy hens \$3 25 to \$3 50; spring ducks \$2 25 to \$2 50, young turkeys 12c to 15c.

Hon. Daniel F. Beatty,
of Washington, New Jersey, comes to the front with another remarkable offer in the way of Organs at low prices. He now offers a \$115 Pipe-top Organ with 25 Stops for \$49.75; a reduction never known before in the history of the business. Surely Mr. Beatty is endeavoring to give his patrons a first-class instrument at a price which leaves but a small margin. See his large advertisement in this issue.

Moser New Hotel

AND
New SILVER MOON Restaurant,
PINE STREET, NEAR 8TH.

On the European Plan.
LEO MOSER, Proprietor.
Where you can get the best dinner in St. Louis for 25 cents.
Rooms from 50 cents and upward, according to location.

The Laclede Hotel,

St. Louis, Mo.
Is now in complete order, re-furnished, redecorated and re-appointed. New sewerage and plumbing, with every sanitary improvement. 300 rooms for guests single and en-suite, with or without bath. First-class in every respect. Popular prices.
GRISWOLD & SPERRY,
Owners and Proprietors.

OUR NEW NO. 7 FEED MILL.
The 8th Wonder of the World.

Don't fail to get description before buying. Warranted to grind faster and better than any mill of same price. The lightest and most durable. Has double force feed and CAST STEEL GRINDERS. We also make Big, Little, and New Grinders. The only mill that will grind with Husk on.
J. A. FIELD & CO.,
St. Louis, Mo.

ESTABLISHED 1853.
WM. N. TIVY,
Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Honey, Wc.,
AND
General Commission Merchant,
424 N. 2d St., ST. LOUIS, MO.

Queen of the South

PORTABLE
FARM MILLS
For Stock Food or Meal for Family use.
10,000 IN USE.
Write for Pamphlet.
W. S. ROBERT & CO.,
St. Louis, Mo.

FARMERS' NOTICE.

To increase your crops and mature them for an early market, and at the same time build up your lands, use our

200 lbs
COMPLETE FERTILIZER
TRADE MARK
Guaranteed From
PURE ANIMAL BONE
AND
HIGH GRADE CHEMICALS
MANUFACTURED BY
A. B. MAYER
St. Louis, Mo.

For Full Particulars
BULBS
MILLIONS
OF THEM
For FLORISTS and
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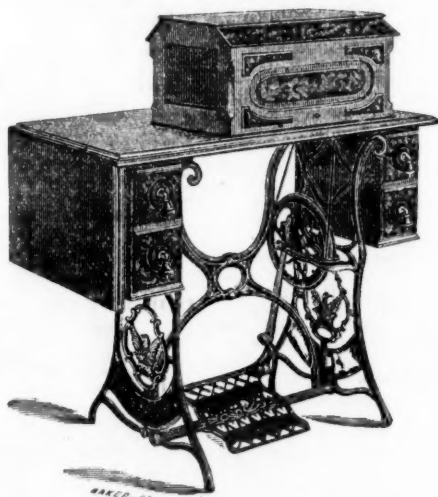
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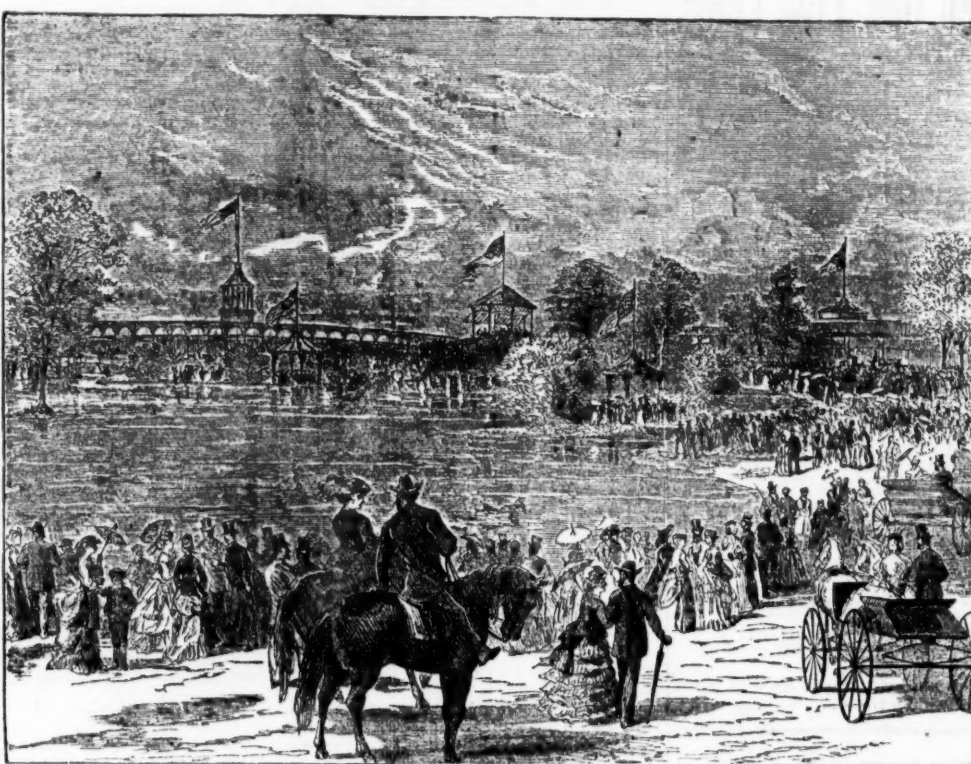
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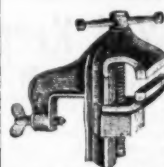
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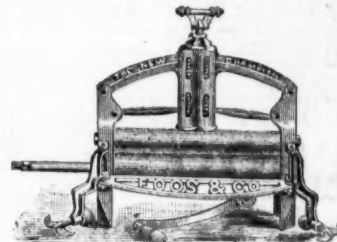
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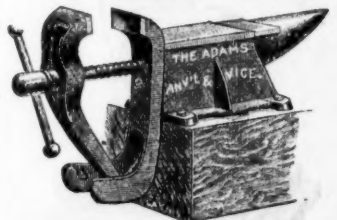
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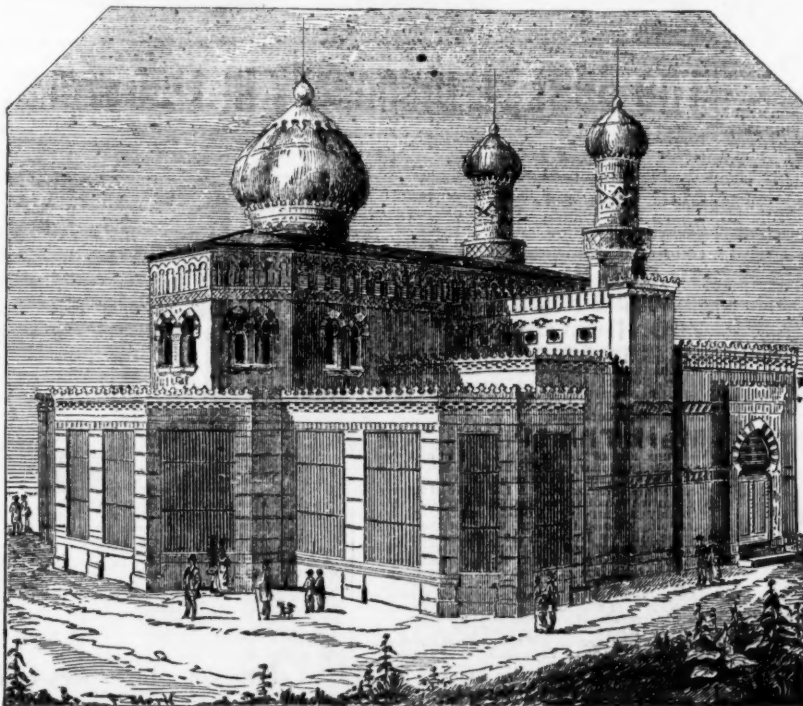


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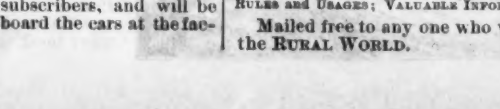
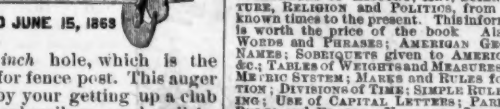
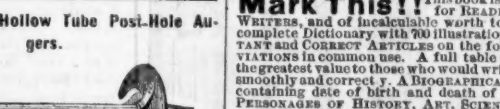
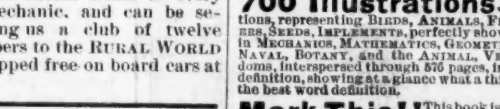
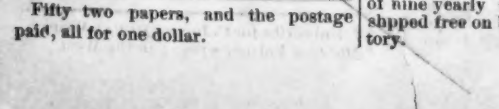
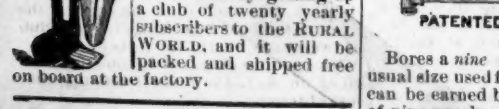
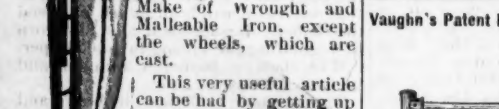
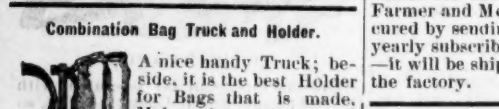
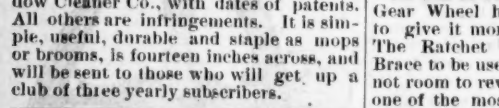
the factory to all who get up a club of

Twenty yearly subscribers to the

RURAL WORLD.

EVERY MAKER OF BUTTER SHOULD

HAVE ONE.



thousand and forty three of the most prominent citizens of Missouri, and the amount offered in

guarantees the competition to be of the most important and of the best representative classes.

The attractions of the week will be multitudinous. The fame of the Veiled Prophets parade is world-wide, and this sixth

annual festival will surpass all others; the subjects to be illustrated in the grand series of floats being selected from poetry

and fairy land. This will take place Tuesday evening, October 2d. A new feature of the week, which will not be less inter-

esting, will be the grand nocturnal pageant illustrative of the Commerce of St. Louis, under the auspices of the M. & M. D. A.,

and it will far surpass anything of the nature of trades'

procession ever seen, here, or elsewhere. It will take

place Friday, October 5th, and its grandeur emanates

from a grand sense of pride, the merchants, artisans

and professional men of the city and its suburbs feel in

its great standing as a metropolis and a centre.

Every department of trade and business will be richly

represented, and the display will be free and distinct

from all suggestions of advertising or catch-penny

devices. During the week, the magnificent illumina-

tion of last year, will be duplicated in a more magnifi-

cent and extended form. Of this brilliant

spectacle no adequate idea can be formed, save from a

realization of the scene itself. Travellers who have

witnessed the famous fets in London, Paris, Berlin,

and New York, say that nowhere has the grandeur

and elegance of this special illumination been equalled, and it remained for St. Louis to capture the King plume for the fab-

ulous effulgence in this dazzling and radiant combination of light, form and color.

The other attractions of the city are numberless. No one should fail to visit Shaw's Garden, the most complete, elegant

and beautiful botanic collection in the world; the beautiful Forest Park, Tower Grove Park and Lafayette Park, three of the

most beautiful inclosures and specimens of landscape gardening in the country. The Memorial Art Hall, Twentieth and Lo-

cust, is another interesting point to visit; the institutions of learning; the enormous universities and pub-

lic institutions are too numerous for recital; the Great Bridge, in its mam-

moth approaches; the beautiful suburban drives and the river excursions, all

afford pleasant methods of filling in spare hours. The grand hotel systems are

also worthy of study, surpassing those of any other city in the world. There

will be special attractions at Cote d'Alene, the Jockey Club, and at the

Sportsman's Park, located but two squares below the Fair Grounds, the St. Louis

and Chicago Professional Base Ball Clubs will give

grand exhibitions of skill in the National game, which

will equal any ever played in this country. In the

matter of Theatrical Entertainments, St. Louis has

made great and artistic strides. There are now six

magnificent and ornate Temples of Thespis, of

which not one was erected five years ago. At the

Grand Opera House, Market and Sixth; Pope's,

Ninth and Olive; the Olympic, Fifth and Wal-

nut; the Standard, Seventh and Walnut, and Edward's

Opera House, Fourth and Myrtle, the attractions

will be of the most taking and interesting nature, and

there will be scores of less pretentious entertainments,

which can be enjoyed at reasonable charges.

Taken in all, St. Louis will be a world in itself, during the week, beginning

October 1st. Those who have the time and means to

visit the city during that interim, or can crowd matters so as to make them, should not fail to be present.

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1. X. L. Pruning Knife.



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FARMERS' & MECHANICS' Blacksmith Shop.

\$50 Worth of Tools.

FORGE.

Will heat 2 1/2 inch iron.



40 lb. ANVIL AND VISE.



18 inch TONGS.

2 lb. HAMMER with Handle.

1 lb. HOT CHISEL with Handle.

1 lb. COLD CHISEL with Handle.

No. 31 STOCK AND DIES.

FARRIERS' PINNERS.

FARRIERS' KNIFE.

SHOEING HAMMER.

Blacksmith's Drill.

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